

TRIBUNE



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TRIBUNE

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MAY 21, 1983

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

WE HAVE MINISTER FESTUS PERERA on our cover this week. He has been very much in the news recently. He is one of the Ministers in charge of the UNP campaign in the North for the Municipal and Local Government elections. The *Daily Mirror*, a few days ago, reported that a *Minister Campaigns On Bicycle*. This is what it said: "Fishermen on push cycles, and the cry of 'Malu Malu' is a common sight. But the sight of a Fisheries Minister astride a push bike will make one blink and perhaps pinch himself. This is what happened to the fisherfolk of Negombo, when the Fisheries Minister Festus Perera and a few other United National Party supporters went campaigning for the Municipal Council Elections on push cycles a few days ago The humble fishermen of Negombo stared in open mouth wonder at the politicians sweating away, on push cycles. The Fisheries Minister was given a rousing welcome by the fishing community of Negombo, and the Minister concluded his cycling campaign on a happy note and was assured of the Votes of the fishing community". Though the fishermen in Negombo may have been enthralled by the spectacle of a Minister on a bicycle — nearly all of them (including Deputy Ministers and District Ministers) ride large-sized Mercedes Benz limousines or prestigious Peugeot 604s — ordinary people all over the island are deeply concerned that the price of fish continues to reach out to dizzy ever-increasing heights. The *Daily Mirror* also had an excellent piece of reportage (one can only wish that the paper is printed in a more readable manner) under the headline *Festus Admits Fish Prices Are High*. It read: "The Minister of Fisheries Mr. Festus Perera admitted with a firm 'Yes' that the price of fish is high. Five hundred grams of seer fish is Rs. 24 at the Cey-Nor near the Pettah Railway Station. A customer who walked in there to purchase a kilo on Monday was astounded by the price and decided to be content with a half. Mr. Festus Perera, talking to the *Daily Mirror* said that he agreed that the price of fish was high at present. 'But you ought to remember the fact that this is the lean season', the Minister said with a wry smile. He has directed his Secretary Anura Weeraratne to do everything possible, putting to maximum use his marketing and sales skills he acquired during his tenure in the private sector to try and maintain reasonable price levels of fish. This has been accomplished to a reasonable limit, and the Minister added the price of fish sold by the Fisheries Corporation and Cey-Nor is relatively low when compared with price of the private sector. Why don't you get a taste of the price yourself by purchasing fish at St. John's or some other private outlet?" Mr. Perera asked. Then the customer will see for himself who the blackmarketeer is — whether it is the government or the mudalali, the Minister said." All this is excellent. But people are not interested whether the fish is from the public sector or the private sector. More often than not, the public sector stalls even in pampered Colombo do not have fish — "sold out" is the answer. And the consumer is thus left to the tender mercies of the private fish mudalali. Who can blame him for making his money when there is not enough fish to go round? Many questions are being asked everywhere. What has happened to the vast investments poured into the fishing industry since 1977? Have the new fisheries harbours and the large number of new mechanical craft not helped to increase production and bring prices down? Is fish caught in our waters being illegally smuggled out on foreign vessels? Is there an illegal and invisible export? And what about the stirring tales about Inland Fisheries? To the consumer the "lean season" in fish has become chronic throughout the year. Is there nothing that can be done?

Peradeniya Pachyderms

In last week's issue of *Tribune*, in the Agriculture Digest column, we referred to a letter we had received from a "Peradeniya Pachyderm". We undertook to publish the letter in full and also our comments on the points raised by the writer, Mr. Nissanka Seneviratne. We have the highest regard to Mr. Seneviratne and during the last 3 or 4 years *Tribune* has published some of his weighty and revealing insights not only about the Department of Agriculture but also about the field of science and technology. But, the letter he sent us on the *Citrus Project* is a supreme example of the patronising attitude taken by bureaucrats and is far removed from the attitude a scientist would have adopted in dealing with a Special Correspondent who had written a serious, provocative and polemical piece. Below is the full text of his letter dated April 30, 1983 entitled CITRUS PROJECT:

"When citrus was featured in the 'Confidentially' column in *Tribune* last year, I wanted to write a note on the subject. However, the pressure of time did not allow it. Citrus is in the news again — and so is the desire to write. I will do so if I can complete some other assignments during the next few days. Meanwhile I would appreciate a response from you on the following: 1. In the *Tribune* of April 23, 1983, (page 5) Special Correspondent refers to "the Peradeniya agricultural pachydrms". I can't find the word "pachydrms" in the dictionary I have. Is it a word I have to add to my vocabulary, a new introduction to the English language, a printing error or the way Special Correspondent spells the word "pachyderm"? 2. Special Correspondent quotes from one of my papers recently published in the *Lanka Guardian* 'grave threat to agriculture in this country comes from an aggressive group of plant introducers who seem to wield considerable influence in the name of export promotion strengthened by the magic of foreign collaboration: (page 6) and says, '..... some officials tried to draw a populist red herring across the trail.....' Two queries: (i) I am a little confused by this expression 'populist red herring'. I know it is not a Russian fish. Again, I can't find the word 'populist' in my dictionary. I would appreciate if I am told what this means precisely; (ii) Correspondents, ordinary and special, get fragments of information, quotations etc. from interested parties, who use the press to promote their own interests. Has Special Correspondent read my paper published in the *Lanka Guardian*? If he has extracted the quotation from my paper after having read all that I have said on the subject, then I won't try to educate Special Correspondent. If he hasn't, then I would advise him to read it and not be carried away by a quotation: passed on to him if such is the case. If the time permits me to write in the citrus

affair, I will use the pseudonym 'Peradeniya Pachyderm'. 'Peradeniya Agricultural Pachyderm' is like my "de Silva Seneviratne, :: That is Mr. Seneviratne's letter.

In regard to the points raised by Mr. Seneviratne we have the following comments to offer (a) We note that he "wanted" to write a note on the question of "Citrus" when the matter was dealt with in the "Confidentially" column, of *Tribune* last year but that owing to "pressure of time," he could not do so. It is unfortunate that Mr. Seneviratne did not give us, our Special Correspondent, and the readers of *Tribune*, the benefits of his scholarship on *Citrus*. We will at all times be happy to publish what he has to say, but he must answer all the questions we have raised about Citrus Cultivation in Sri Lanka and not evade them by delivering homilies on general principles of botany.

(b) Referring to the Special Correspondent article in the *Tribune* of April 23, 1983 he tries to dismiss him (the Special Correspondent) as an ignorant lout because of an obvious "printer's devil". In one place in the article there occurs a word spelt **pachydrms**. In his letter Mr. Seneviratne says he looked for the word "**pachydrms**", in the dictionary and says he did not find it and in order to dismiss our Special Correspondent as some species of an illiterate he asks the rhetorical question in a very superior manner "Is it a word I have to add to my vocabulary, a new introduction to the English language, a printing error or the way the Special Correspondent spells the word 'pachyderm'? Mr. Seneviratne knows full well that it can be only a printer's devil (because at the end of the letter he uses the term pachyderm knowing what was meant all the time), but in order to avoid answering the questions raised, he seeks to laugh the Special Correspondent out of court by suggesting that he was ignorant of the Queens Language or did not know his "spelling".

This kind of logic will not take him or the pachyderms of Peradeniya very far. This is the same kind of logic adopted by Mr. Rufus Pinto who according to our Special Correspondent had "sermonised" (in the most patronising bureaucratic manner softened by an uneasy attempt at light humour of a special variety) the planter audience whom he presumably thought were 'ignorant: super-kanganies and also the few outsiders present were obviously regarded as illiterate louts. Mr. Pinto soared into the lofty heights of an academism (paranetically reducing his technological flights of fancy into simple "basic" English jargon). He jumbled a few after-dinner jokes (mixing his metaphors) to convey what he thought was an agriculturally untutored audience a few simple facts about *Pests and Diseases*. He waved a few Yankee leaflets wildly in the air and said that those who read literature on citrus pests and diseases would not venture to grow citrus (or any other crops).

With departmental officials flaunting this kind of frightening philosophy, it is no wonder that horticulture in Sri Lanka instead of going forward has actually gone backwards in the last forty years".

The question the Special Correspondent had posed: "What these gentlemen from Peradeniya do not realise is that with the Plant Protection Ordinance in force for nearly 60 years, there has been virtual stagnation in many sectors in agriculture, one of the more obvious being Horticulture"

Having thus attempted to ridicule the Special Correspondent as an ignoramus because of an obvious printer's devil Mr. Seneviratne then gets to the point which seems to have got under his skin- or his ego. His complaint: "Special Correspondent quotes from one of my papers recently published in the Lanka Guardian: grave threat to agriculture in this country comes from an aggressive group of plant introducers who seem to wield considerable influence in the name of export promotion strengthened by the magic of foreign collaboration: (page 6) and says "... some officials tried to draw a populist red herring across the trail. ..."

On this he raises "two queries: (i) I am a little confused by this expression 'populist red herring'. I know it is not a Russian fish. Again, I can't find the word 'populist' in my dictionary. I would appreciate if I am told what this means precisely; (ii) Correspondents, ordinary and special, get fragments of information, quotations etc., from 'interested parties: who use the press to promote their own interests. Has Special Correspondent read my paper published in the Lanka Guardian?"

We will answer Mr. Seneviratne's questions :

1. We do not know which dictionary he looked at, because if he had he would have spotted the word. Even the small Concise Oxford Dictionary defines the word on page 946. The word "populist" is a common word in political terminology for the last 100 years or more. It was used (more sparingly) from the time of the French Revolution. Mr. Seneviratne says that the word is "not in my dictionary". We do not know what dictionary he has, but it is time he got another and update his knowledge in the same way he has to update his knowledge of the misuse of the Plant Protection Ordinance

2. His second query is whether the Special Correspondent had read his paper published in the *Lanka Guardian*. We can assure him that the Special Correspondent had read his paper, not in the *Lanka Guardian* but in the full text sent to *Tribune* for publication and that the special correspondent had appreciated the valid points made in the lengthy page in spite of typist's errors. If the Special Correspondent had read the paper, Mr. Seneviratne says, he 'won't try to educate him'. So much for that. It is, in our view, for Mr. Seneviratne and the other pachyderms at Peradeniya who should make an effort to

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educate themselves of the realities of the day and the way people feel about these agricultural pachyderms.

If Mr. Seneviratne does find the time to write we hope he will try to answer three questions raised by our Special correspondent, viz: "That these officials should realise that the farming community had a very poor view of the disappointing way the Department and its minions have discharged their functions and their obligations to the nation".

"That the Department has followed a dog-in-the-manger policy in regard to the implementation of the Plant Protection Ordinance that they neither produced planting materials not allowed imports from internationally recognized sources: that even vegetable seeds were in short supply although imports were allowed; that some officials tried to draw a populist red herring across that trail by talking about another 'grave threat to agriculture in this country comes from an aggressive group of plant producers who seems to wield considerable influence in the name of export promotion strengthened by the magic of foreign collaboration: ..."

"*Tribune* will deal in due course with this argument and other aspects of the moribund Plant Protection Ordinance in a series of articles. At the Seminar, an interesting discussion ensued with many examples cited about how the Department had failed to do what was expected of them. The officials defended themselves in spirited manner, but they had no answers or explanations for most of the complaints — only excuses and allegations of mala fides and motivated criticism. From what they said it was clear that neither Citrus growing in particular not horticulture in general will get off the ground in Sri Lanka for a long long time".

We will revert to the question of the Plant Protection Ordinance and the agricultural pachyderms of Peradeniya shortly. In the meantime, Mr. Seneviratne will do well to answer some of our special correspondent's queries now that he has rushed to the rescue of his pachydermous colleague.

Election Results

As this issue of *Tribune* will go to press before the results for the 18 Parliamentary By-Elections and the 50 Municipal and Urban Council Elections, our comments on the results will appear only in our next issue, of May 28.

REMINISCENCES
ABOUT J. R. By

Sirisoma Ranasinghe

On the occasion he was felicitated for completing 40 years in the field of parliamentary politics, at the Kelaniya Rajamaha Vihara, Kelaniya, on April 25, 1983, President Jayewardene referred to the basic democratic principles that should be preserved by those who would take over the reins from him.

1. The right of vote and the holding of general elections. 2. Once a democratic government was elected the people should support it despite their right to criticise it. 3. No one should be allowed to topple a democratically elected government by force of arms or by other undemocratic means. 4. No one should or should be allowed to extend the term of government without a referendum which is embodied in the Constitution. 5. If the majority in a political party decides on a certain matter the rest of the members of that party should abide by that decision.

President Jayewardene said that he set sail on a political voyage 40 years ago and now he had anchored his vessel at a pleasant and important port and he would like the younger generation to take over the vessel once he disembarked but they should adhere to the principles he enunciated earlier. Explaining how he entered politics and participated in Buddhist activities at the Kelaniya Rajamaha Vihara, President Jayewardene said that it was the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake and Sir Baron Jayetilleke who had wanted him to contest the Kelaniya seat in 1943 as a candidate of the Ceylon National Congress and that was the beginning of his political life.

One of the persons who was associated with President Jayewardene from the time of the 1943 Kelaniya by-election was Mr. Sirisoma Ranasinghe. Below we publish, with acknowledgement to the *Dawasa* of 25/4/83, an English translation of a report of a discussion entitled "Not A Journey On Roses" Sarath Wimalaweera and Kusumachandra Arangala had with Mr. Sirisoma Ranasinghe:

"You wanted to defeat me, now I am defeated. So, why do you still want to make such a big commotion? These words were uttered when results of the 1956 election were announced. The venue was Colombo Kachcheri. The entire area surrounding the Kachcheri had been occupied by the supporters of Mr. R. G. Senanayake and their main ambition at the time was to ridicule by shouting slogans and aiming things such as plantain skins at the opponent. The Kachcheri officers attempted to send the defeated candidate through some other route. But, this politician went straight into the crowd very bravely and spoke the words quoted above. Not only that from the Kachcheri he walked through the crowd right up to the Price Park. The crowd was taken aback by this action.

"This is how Mr. Sirisoma Ranasinghe of Kelaniya who has been working in association with Mr. J. R. Jayewardene since 1943 recollected this unforgettable incident in the 40 years of political life of Mr. Jayewardene. We met Mr. Sirisoma Ranasinghe at his residence while he was taking a brief rest. We visited him in order to collect some facts from him for a programme to cover the 40 years of political life of President Jayewardene.

"Mr. Sirisoma Ranasinghe referred to a few other incidents in the political life of the President. I recollect another incident. It took place at the time when the 1952 election campaign was at its climax. An election meeting was held at Dias Bakery Building situated in front of the Kelaniya Temple. This building was in the vicinity of Kelani Vidyalyaya. When the meeting was in progress we heard an uproar. A certain person was heard abusing someone aloud. When we were climbing down from the platform after the meeting, the shouting was still audible at a higher pitch. Mr. Jayewardene inquired as to whom was shouting in that fashion. As a matter of fact the person responsible was one 'Pode Mahattaya' a notorious person. He was armed with a knife. Mr. Jayewardene walked straight up to him and asked, 'why do you shout?' Podi Mahattaya slowly retracted uttering: 'No Sir, No Sir'.

"Mr. Ranasinghe recollected that it was Mr. Jayewardene who initiated the scheme first to offer land and houses to the needy as far back as 1946. Many seem to have forgotten this now. He then spoke about another incident. This took place in about 1946. Siyambalapewatte consisted some hundreds of acres of land owned by Delgoda Mudalali. It was acquired, partitioned and houses were built and distributed among 200 odd landless, needy, families at the rate of one house and one acre of coconut land per head."

"The first Trade Union in Kelaniya was inaugurated under the leadership of Mr. Jayewardene. This was started in the first ever factory in Kelaniya namely Vijaya Tile Factory. Vijaya Tile Factory at that time was owned by an Indian national. A Trade Union was started at first under the leadership of Mr. Jayewardene in order to protect the rights of the workers of that factory. This occurred as far back as in 1946. This is an example to prove the importance Mr. Jayewardene attached to workers and their trade unions.

"Mr. Ranasinghe also spoke about the Tram Car strike way back in the mid 20s. Europeans in estates and the Ceylon Planters Association gave their support to the Tram Car Company in order to make the strike unsuccessful. As the workers were on strike, tram cars were driven by Europeans. Mr. Jayewardene's father was a Supreme Court Judge then and his son Junius Richard was his private secretary. Unlike today, the strikers at that time made

arrangements for the transport of the general public. The general public were not allowed to suffer at all because of the strike. Various arrangements were made to transport people from Fort to Borella and vice versa. Mr. Jayewardene too after dropping his father at the Courts in the morning, used his father's car for transport of general public without the knowledge of his father.

"Another interesting incident which took place at the time of the Tram car strike was revealed by Mr. Ranasinghe. There was a tough lady, called Emalinahamy. She was a well known figure. Tram cars were driven by Europeans to break the strike. Emalinahamy boarded a tram and sat in front keeping her rush bag by her side. The tram started and went a short distance. Do you know what Emalinahamy did? She took a live snake from her bag and threw it around the European driver's neck. He stopped the tram and took to heels. She did this to support the tram car strikers.

"Mr. Ranasinghe referred to another significant fact that President Jayewardene has given very high positions in his government to many of those who have worked against him. He also recollected another very interesting incident that took place during the 1956 election campaign. While he was proceeding in a procession to attend a meeting at Gonawala a person came forward and garlanded him. This garland was not solely made of flowers. It was full of red ants hidden in flowers, but Mr. Jayewardene did not make any fuss about this and he slowly removed the garland. The meeting was held successfully. However, he was not able to escape from the red ants that had already got inside the shirt. It was this very same person who said, "J. R. you have no place at Kelaniya".

"According to Mr. Ranasinghe, from the very inception of his political life Mr. Jayewardene was not enamoured of capitalism. He has been a socialist. Philip Gunawardene, N. M. Colvin and S. A. Wickremasinghe went abroad and had their education in foreign countries. They are the people who brought Marxism to this country. Mr. Jayewardene studied only Sri Lanka. He has done much to promote socialism without going out for his education. He studied Buddhism under the Ven. Pelanne Vajiragnana Nayake Thera and Van. Narada Thera. He studied Buddhism and socialism and found out a way to socialism through Buddhism.

x x x

FILM FOCUS

Macarthur

By far the most dynamic and colourful General of World War II, General Macarthur (1880—1964) was undoubtedly one of the architects of victory of the Allied Big Three Powers (USA, UK and USSR) in South East Asia, ferretting the Japanese invaders out of the Philippines, and then settling down to a

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patient process of rehabilitating the Land of the Rising Sun towards promising horizons that are evident today, for Japan was in shambles at the end of the conflict. A Korean conflict and a lack of rapport with the then incumbent of the White House, President Harry S. Truman, led to his graceful retirement carrying with him the cheers and goodwill of the American people. *His biography was on our screens quite recently and it is a pity that this excellent film faded out fast from the metropolis.* Macarthur graduated at West Point Military College, USA, in 1903 and was aide to President Theodore Roosevelt till the outbreak of World War I, when he was appointed chief of staff. He was nicknamed "The Dude", because he often cut a dashing figure in unorthodox attire. Wounded quite often in front line action, he was appointed Brigadier General in 1918, and became the youngest Major General at the end of that war. In years of peace thereafter, he made no distinction among Communists, Liberals and Pacifists and earned the appointment as military adviser to the Philippines Administration, vowing to make the country the Switzerland of Asia.

He was recalled to active service at the height of World War I in the Pacific regions and was appointed Commander of the US Army Forces in the Far East. When the Japanese occupied the Philippines in 1941, he left the country vowing to return, which he did victoriously the following year. In April 1942, Macarthur was appointed Supreme Commander of the South Pacific Area and effectively enforced his shot-gun pattern of war—which was the bold use of air and sea power, leapfrogging Japanese positions. He became a full five starred general in December 1944 and was in command once again of all the US Army units in the Pacific, when World War II ended in victory, in that region. He presided over the historic surrender ceremonies on the deck of the US Battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay and took over appointment as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan. In that post he supervised the restoration of the Japanese economy, pushing back the twin tragedies of Nagasaki and Hiroshima which he had opposed. His Waterloo came in the subsequent Korean conflict which broke out in 1950, and although his strategy, brought him many victories, the Communist Chinese entered the fray and reversed his successes of 1950/51. Because he violated an order from the White House, he was recalled home in early 1951. Since he had not returned to America with this laurels of World War II, he was greeted back as a conquering hero to a screaming ticker tape welcome, with an embarrassing silence resting over White House. His final address to the US Congress before he laid down office is best remembered by the phrase "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away" and thus ended a long, rather egoistic and a remarkable career.

THE FILM: Veteran journalist and film critic E.C.T. Candappa sat out this film with me, and agreeing to disagree with him on a few points, I am handing over the pen to him for the review: "General Douglas MacArthur was one of the most colourful and most controversial military figures of the last World War. He became a legend in his lifetime because of his brilliance as a soldier and his unquestioned valour both on the field and off. He was indeed a military genius and had naturally to be constantly on a collision course with many of his peers and even with his superiors, including the President of the United States. But perhaps his most glorious moment was in his personal defeat, when he was unceremoniously summoned back by President Truman, but when the American people rallied to give him a hero's welcome in his hour of official disgrace. But the weakness of the film is its total inability to communicate any of the overwhelming power of these events to the mass of the local cinemagoers. Excepting for a mere handful of people, all this is not even remembered history, not even learnt history. The American themes are not transferable to any appreciable extent. The scope of MacArthur's life is too vast to be contained in one film. One episode would have been sufficient in the hands of a sensitive team. And finally the hero is unplayable, certainly not by Gregory Peck, although the make up is nearly perfect. The volatile General is nowhere in the personality of the suave Mr. Peck. For the initiate, there were some satisfying moments, some recreation of faded memories. For the rest, a less than average 'war' film."

FORCE FIVE TEN (English): A United Artists Production that story wise follows closely the trial of a Reverend Jim Jones who took his brainwashed followers to a promised land, and rinsed out their lives with cupfuls of poison. And in this film, the fanatic is a Reverend Ree who casts a militant fervour on his followers as he prepared them for doom. The US government gets wise to these developments and gathers a team, led by a Secret Agent (Jim Martin) and a colourfully martial minded foursome which includes a Blue belted Master in Joe Lewis, to clock in on the hideout and save the spiritually marooned victims from a fate worse than death. It is roaring and racy action from the half way stage till curtains, with subdued and less noisy Karate chops, which any audience would stomach easily. This projected "force": by the makers of "Enter the Dragon": was over a slower fire and kept mellow. Do not hesitate to join the queue for this film.

James N. Benedict

✕ ✕ ✕

Govt



Notice

Notice Under Section 9 of The Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 406) As Amended by the Land Acquisition Act. No. 28 of 1964.

Reference No. ATH 17/ 321 (4)

It is intended to acquire the land described in the schedule below. For further particulars please see Gazette Extra Ordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No. 243/16 of 05. 05. 83.

D. R. O.'S Division : Nugegoda.
Situation : Ward 13 Jayatillake Ward within the M. C. limits of Dehiwela- Mt. Lavinia.
Village : Karagampitiya.
Name of Land : Assmt. Nos. 45 & 47, Badollagahawatta, Hill Street.
Lot No. : 01 & 2.
Plan No. P & P. Co. : 5641

The Kachcheri, **H. C. Gunewardena**
 Colombo. District Land Officer,
 Date: - 29 April, 1983. Colombo District.
 EJP/12/11 25/04

**LAND ACQUISITION ACT.
 ORDER UNDER SECTION 39 (A) (1)**

The allotment of lands described in the 1st schedule below, have been vested in the State by order No. 129, of 1981 made under sub-section 38 (A) of the Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 460) and published in Govt Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 140/4 of 12.05. 1981 and possession taken over for and on behalf of the State under section 40 (A) of the said Act, I Lionel Gamini Dissanayake Minister of Lands and Land Development, by virtue of powers vested in me under sub-section 39 (A) (1) of the said Act (inserted by Act No. 8 of 1979) do hereby divest, with effect from 27th January, 1983, only those allotments of lands described in the 2nd schedule below and which allotments are included in the 1st schedule in my order No. 129 of 1981 published in Govt. Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 140/4 of 12.05.1981.

Gamini Dissanayake,
 Minister of Lands &
 Land Development.

My. No. 03 J 80 UDA 200
 G. A's No. ATH 1/384.
 Colombo—13th January 1983.

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1st SCHEDULE

These six (6) allotments of Lands in extent about 1A. 2R. 20.53P. shown in Plan No. 70 drawn by Mr. W. T. Silva, L. S. situated at Kollupitiya, Village, in Ward 38, Bambalapitiya within the M. C. limits of Colombo in the D.R.O.'s Division of Colombo, Colombo District and bounded as follows :—

1. Assmt. No. 5, Sea Avenue—Extent about—0A. 0R. 18.00P.

North: Sea Avenue.

East: Lot No. 2. given below.

South: Lot No. 3 given below.

West: Balance portion of the same land already acquired (Lot No. A in Advance Tracing No. Co/A/78/229).

2. Assmt. No. 458, 460, 462, Kollupitiya Road—Extent about 0A. 0R. 11.20P.

North: Sea Avenue.

East: Kollupitiya Road.

South: Lot No. 3 given below.

West: Lot No. 1 given above.

3. Portion of Assmt. No. 466, Kollupitiya Road—Extent about 1A. 0R. 03.7P.

North: Balance portion of the same land already acquired (Lot No. A in Advance Tracing No. Co/A/78/229 and Lots Nos. 1 & 2 given above)

East: Kollupitiya Road.

South: Assmt. No. 474, Kollupitiya Road.

West: Lots Nos. 4 & 5 given below.

4. Assmt. Nos. 27, 27/1, 27/2, 27/2A, Sea Avenue—Extent about 0A. 1R. 13.00P.

North: Sea Avenue.

East: Balance portion of the same land already acquired (Lot No. A in Advance Tracing No. Co/A/78/229 and Lot No. 3 given above).

South: Lot No. 5 given below.

West: Lot No. 5 given below.

West: Assmt. Nos. 31, 31/3, 31/6, of Sea Avenue.

5. Portion of Assmt. No. 466, Kollupitiya Road—Extent about—0A. 0R. 05.00P.

North: Lot No. 4 given above.

East: Lot No. 3 given above.

South: Assmt. Nos. 474, 474/4-6, Kollupitiya Road.

West: Lot No. 6 given below.

6. Portion of Assmt. No. 466, Kollupitiya Road—Extent about 0A. 0R. 09.63P.

North: Assmt. No. 31/6, Sea Avenue.

East: Lot No. 5, Given above.

South: Assmt. No. 474/4-6, Kollupitiya Road.

West: Railway Track.

2nd SCHEDULE

Those five lots of lands in extent about 1A. 1R 07.58P. marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 only in Plan No. 70 drawn by Mr. W. T. Silva, L. S. situated at Kollupitiya Village, Ward 38, Bambalapitiya, within the M. C. limits of Colombo, in the D. R. O's Division of Colombo, Colombo District and bounded as follows :—

Lot No. 1 Assmt. No. 5, Sea Avenue—Extent about 0A. 0R. 18.00P.

North: Sea Avenue.

West: Lot No. 2, given below.

South: Lot No. 3 given below.

West: Balance portion of the same land already acquired (Lot No. A in Advance Tracing No. Co/A/78/229).

Lot No. 2— Assmt. Nos. 458, 460, & 462, Kollupitiya Road Extent about - 0A. 0R. 11.20P.

North: Sea Avenue.

East: Kollupitiya Road.

South: Lot No. 3 given below.

West: Lot No. 1 given above.

Lot No. 3. Portion of Assmt. No. 466, Kollupitiya Road—Extent about—1A. 0R. 03.75P.

North: Balance portion of the same land already acquired (Lot No. A in Advance Tracing No. Co/A/78/229 and Lots No. 1 & 2 given above).

East: Kollupitiya Road.

South: Assmt. No. 474, Kollupitiya Road.

West: Assmt. Nos. 27, 27/1, 27/2, 27/2A, of Sea Avenue and Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5. Portion of Assmt. No. 466, Kollupitiya Road—Extent about—0A. 0R. 05.00P.

North: Assmt. Nos. 27, 27/1, 27/2 & 27/2A, of Sea Avenue.

East: Lot No. 3 given above.

South: Assmt. Nos. 474, 474/4-6 of Kollupitiya Road.

West: Lot No. 6 given below.

Lot No. 6. Portion of Assmt. No. 466, Kollupitiya Road—Extent about—0A. 0R. 09.63P.

North: Assmt. No. 31/6, Sea Avenue

West: Lot No. 5. given above.

South: Assmt. Nos. 474/4-6, Kollupitiya Road.

West: Railway Track.

TENDER NOTICE

Govt



Notice

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION.
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS**

**The Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 460) as
Amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment)
Act No. 28 of 1964**

Tenders for construction of 50,000 gallons overhead tank, sump and pump house at Teaching Hospital Peradeniya will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Local Govt. Housing and Construction, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 a. m. on Wednesday 08.06.83

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7 (1)

Reference No. LD/F. 692

It is intended to acquire the land described in the schedule below for a public purpose. For further particulars please see Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. No: 243/16 of 05.05.1983

02. Tender Forms could be obtained from District Engineer/ Kandy South Engineer before 4.15 p. m. on 03.06.83 by registered Contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 2,000,000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 250/- issued by Buildings Department, Colombo, or any Kachcheri outside Colombo and submission of documentary evidence of having satisfactorily completed a water retaining structure of a similar nature.

The Kachcheri,
Kandy,
29th April, 1983

K. B. Wijekoon
Assistant Government Agent.
Kandy District.

SCHEDULE

Situation : Warakagoda village -(Udunuwara)
Medapalatha Minor Division- Udunuwara D. R. O's Division-Kandy District.

03. Please note that Private Company tenderers should declare the names of the current Directors and shareholders. Public Company Tenderers should declare the names of the current Directors.

04. Any further particulars could be obtained from the above Engineer.

K. C. Samaraweera.
Director of Buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS
P.O. BOX 504,
COLOMBO 1.
1983. 05. 09.

<i>Name of Land</i>	<i>Plan & Lot Nos.:</i>	
Paldeniyawatta	P.P. No. Maha 2350	Lot. No. 1
Paldeniyakumbura	do	2
Paldeniyakumbura	do	3
Totapaldeniya	do	4
Paldeniya tennawatta	do	5
Paldeniya tennawatta	do	6
Paldeniya tennawatta	do	7
Paldeniya tennawatta	de	8
Mapitigodawatta Paldeniyawatta	do	9
Mapitigodawatta	do	10
Mapitigodawatta & Wotasschena	do	11
Motasschena	do	12
Wotasschena	do	13

May 2 - 8**DIARY OF EVENTS IN SRI LANKA
COMPILED FROM DAILY NEWS PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN COLOMBO**

DN—Daily News; CDM—Daily Mirror; EO—Evening Observer; ST—Sunday Times; SO—Sunday Observer; DM—Dinamina; LD—Lankadipa; VK—Virakesari; ATH—Aththa; SM—Silumina; SLDP—Sri Lankadipa; JD—Janadina; SU—Sun; DV—Davasa; DP—Dinapathi CM—Chinthamani; WK—Weekend; RP—Riviresa; DK—Dinakara; EN—Ealanadu; Is—Island; DI—Divaina; IDPR—information Dept. Press Release.

MONDAY, MAY 2: Six of the 31 candidates standing for the Jaffna Municipal elections have withdrawn from the contest following Friday's shooting of two UNP candidates running for the Point Pedro and Chayakachcheri UC. Mr. S. Nadarajah who heads the TULF list for the Jaffna Municipal Council election has withdrawn from the polls for personal reasons. Mr. A. Amirthalingam announced at the May Day meeting in Jaffna yesterday. Sri Lanka's total outstanding external debt at the end of 1982 stood at Rs. 42.5 billion at the end of last year up 22.1 percent from a year earlier, the Central Bank has reported. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in an interview published today that she would not enter into a coalition if her ruling Conservative Party failed to win an overall majority in the next general election. The ruling parties of Afghanistan and Nicaragua signed a cooperation agreement in the Afghan capital Kabul today, Radio Kabul reported—*DN*. Investigators hunting for last Friday's killers in the northern province are puzzled whether the "hitmen" are calling themselves Leopards and whether this was yet another grouping of northern terrorism—*CDM*. Workers of all walks of life yesterday converged on the city of Colombo to celebrate their day, May Day in the traditional manner with demonstrations, processions and colourful rallies. A scheme whereby private sector employees could be given the benefit of a monthly pension like their counterparts in the government sector is being considered by the Ministry of Labour—*SU*. A top-level security report on the concerted campaign carried out by extremist elements to intimidate UNP candidates contesting local elections in the north is to be submitted to the National Security Council, authoritative sources said yesterday. Customs are investigating how six of ten packages containing contraband shipped from Dubai and estimated to be worth about Rs. 300,000 each slipped through their barrier at Katunayake recently—*IS*.

TUESDAY, MAY, 3: A Canadian team of investors is due here on May 8 to study the possibilities of establishing joint venture projects in Sri Lanka.

TRIBUNE, MAY 21, 1983

Police yesterday announced the posting of Rs. 1 million in reward money for information leading to the arrest of the Northern terrorists responsible for murdering policemen, politicians, informants and members of the public in a savage orgy of killing that has continued unabated for many months. Roughly one fourth of the world research and development expenditure is for military purposes and defence. Research and Development in 1980 consumed more than 35 billion dollars according to a UN study on disarmament. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi yesterday described the situation in the northern India Punjab state as "quite sensitive" which called for delicate handling and urged the regional Sikh Akali Dal party to come to the negotiating table to resolve whatever differences that remained—*DN*. Prime Minister Premadasa said that Sri Lanka's international role and the genuinely nonaligned stance was highly appreciated, the proposals made by President Jayewardene for a dialogue between the leaders of the developing countries and the developed world was followed up—*CDM*. Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said yesterday that all profit-making corporations under his Ministry's purview would be paying the 100 rupee salary increase announced by the government in its 1983 budget proposals. A 500-strong anti-terrorist unit will be set up by the government as part of a new offensive against terrorist activity in the north. Two major investment missions from Canada and West Germany will arrive in the country this month to study the possibilities of establishing a large number of industrial joint ventures in Sri Lanka—*SU*. The UNP Working Committee decided yesterday to go ahead with the local government election campaign in the North despite the assassination of 3 UNPers there—*IS*. Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa announced that countries granting aid to Sri Lanka have confirmed that they will continue to grant aid to Sri Lanka without any hesitation—*DP*.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 4: The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation is uncertain whether the Sapugaskande refinery which was due to reopen on May 5, can do so because of salinity problem in the Kelani River. A vortex (a mass of rotating wind) has upset Sri Lanka's weather pattern and thunderstorms that were building up suddenly gave way to bright weather in the last two days, Mr. D...K. R. Karunaratne, Deputy Director of Meteorology said yesterday. East Germany urged the Bonn Government yesterday to make clear its policy on relations between the two states and warned that a further worsening would be to the detriment of both. US Secretary of State George Shultz heads back to Beirut today on the eighth day of his shuttle mission to reconcile Israeli-Lebanese differences on a pullout of some 90,000 foreign troops from Lebanon—*DN*. Most branches of the Bank of Ceylon within the city as well as the suburbs are restricting the opening of savings accounts;

according to reliable sources this is being done due to pressure of work, the high number of such accounts and lack of space—*CDM*. Government will utilise private sector resources to rehabilitate the country's plantations sector; the first such exercise will get underway in a joint venture project with a leading Japanese firm. A comprehensive credit scheme to cover all exporters is to be implemented shortly with a view to reviving the stagnant export sector; the scheme will include export sector credit from either the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank which the government will negotiate for disbursement through the two development finance institutions and commercial banks—*SU*. Fertiliser prices are to be increased with effect from tomorrow; NPK Fertilizer used for increasing paddy production will be among the most affected with a price increase of Rs. 700 per ton. Drastic changes in the civil administration in the North will be effected by the government shortly to prevent a further deterioration in the Provincial administration. The Government Medical Officers' Association is anxious to know the pattern of recruitment of doctors to the newly built Sri Jayawardenapura hospital which is scheduled to be opened in September this year—*IS*. Two UNP candidates contesting the Pt. Pedro UC election have tendered their withdrawal letters to the Assistant Commissioner of Elections, Jaffna District—*DP*.

THURSDAY, MAY 5: An Inland Revenue strike-force swooped down on Pettah's Sea Street on Tuesday and closely examined the books and stocks of the controlling sector of the country's gold and jewellery trade. The Castlereagh and Mousakelle reservoirs now hold enough water to meet only nine days' power requirements and the Ceylon Electricity Board yesterday appealed to consumers to economise on power use. US Secretary of State, George Shultz today met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel after six hours of intensive talks with Lebanese on a draft accord to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a keynote policy statement to parliament today, will try to reassert his authority over a government coalition damaged by two weeks of rows over relations with Eastern Europe—*DN*. A public company with a massive initial capital of 1,000 million rupees is being set up by the National Development Bank to meet medium and long term risk capital requirements of private sector industrialists. A top level probe is under way to determine whether several sheets of the priceless Jethavana golden book unearthed last year have been stolen. Maldive fish is to be sold in the open market shortly, following a decision to remove restrictions on the sale in Sri Lanka; at present Maldive fish is only imported through the state-owned Cooperative Wholesale Establishments—*SU*. Certain amendments to the Constitutional Rights in relation to the Prevention of Terrorism Act are being contem-

plated by certain sections of the Government. Uma Maheswaran described as head of the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam and two of his henchmen were taken into custody yesterday by the Madras Police following the cancellation of their bail, allowed earlier by the Madras High Court—*IS*. Teachers who were discontinued due to the general strike in 1980 who have still not been re-employed will be given their jobs back before the end of this term—*DP*.

FRIDAY, MAY 6: A diplomat at a Colombo based embassy is believed to have illegally channelled funds to a section of the Gandhian movement which is currently under investigation for terrorist links, authoritative official sources revealed yesterday. Exports of the Small Industries Department for 1982 amounted to Rs.3.1 million, Director Mr. Bandula de Silva said yesterday. Government has decided to make maximum use of solar energy to provide power for domestic lighting and cooking, especially in the rural areas of the country. Israeli officials studied a draft agreement on a pull out of some 80,000 foreign fighters from Lebanon in late night consultations to decide whether the Israeli Cabinet should meet today to debate the proposed accord. The General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade wants closer links with the International Monetary Fund to help heavily indebted Third World states states back towards economic recovery, according to an internal report obtained by *Reuter-CDN*. The Construction of the NDK dam and feeder canal from the Maduru Oya right bank sluice which would cost Rs.257.7 million has been awarded to a Canada Consortium. Detectives of the Jaffna Police yesterday recovered the mail bags containing Rs. 40,000 which were reported stolen from the Jaffna Post Office on Wednesday—*CDM*. A major shake up of functions has been effected in the higher echelons of the Central Bank. The nomination papers tendered by the "Thamilar Viduthalai Koodani" for the Velvettiturai Urban Council elections have been challenged in the Court of Appeal by the All Ceylon Tamil Congress. Police and Army intelligence agencies have been directed to identify immediately the local and possible foreign forces hacking and financing the new wave of terrorist activity in the north. The drought has caught in its grip around 7,000 rainfed tanks in the Rajarata and Uva Province—*SU*. The National Security Council is expected to meet today to discuss security measures in the north for the Local Government elections to be held in Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro, Velvettiturai and Jaffna, informed sources said yesterday. The gypsy families, who have been given land in the H area of the Mahaweli Development project will receive free food for one year under the World Food programme. Sri Lanka Central Transport Board has drawn up a subsidy scheme to maintain bus services on economical routes despite Treasury

! TRIBUNE, MAY 21, 1983

refusing funds to meet CTB losses, according to a senior official of the Ministry of Transport—*IS*. Advertising of infant food, milk and feeding bottles has been completely banned—*DP*. The Education Ministry is to employ 10,000 teachers to meet the acute shortage of teachers in the country.—*VK*.

SATURDAY, MAY 7: Remittances from Lankans working in West Asia are expected to grow by over 30 percent this year and may overtake tea as the country's biggest foreign exchange earner, Mr. A. L. B. K. Perera Additional Secretary to the Labour Ministry said yesterday. The Gandhiam Movement has a bank balance of Rs. 6.5 million according to a police report to the Defence Ministry. The Court of Appeal yesterday issued notice returnable on May 11 on the Commissioner of Elections and other respondents in the two applications filed by the All Ceylon Tamil Congress challenging the TULF nominations for the Jaffna Municipal Council and Valvettiturai Urban Council elections. Crude oil prices will continue to decline in inflation-adjusted terms until 1985 before rising through the rest of the decade, a US-Government report predicted today. Widespread local elections in Britain confirmed early today that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government may hold a healthy lead over the Labour opposition—*DN*. The Government has decided to consult the gem trade to evolve measures aimed at countering the smuggling of Geudas; this problem has assumed such high proportions that it came up for discussion at a recent meeting held at the President's office chaired by the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene—*CDM*. Several public sector corporations are to be completely reorganised and converted into public companies. Others will undergo structural and managerial changes under a "rationalisation and rehabilitation" programme. A Lankan was deported from Frankfurt, Germany early this week following an abortive attempt to seek political asylum in that country—*SU*. A proposal calling upon all Government Departments, Corporations and Boards to pay all Customs duties and BTT on items imported by them will be implemented immediately, government has decided. The United National Party will not withdraw or postpone the local government elections in the North—*IS*. Candidates who tendered nomination papers for the local body elections in the north under the ACTC ticket have also started withdrawing—*DP*. The families of the three UNP stalwarts who were gunned down by unknown persons will be granted a compensation of Rs. 100,000 each—*VK*.

SUNDAY, MAY 8: Complaints against Foreign Employment Agencies which were earlier investigated only in Colombo will now be inquired into even in the outstation areas. The election campaigns for the 18 parliamentary seats and 50 local bodies have got into full swing with the UNP concentrating mainly on

house to house campaigning with its main theme of developing the southern areas—*SO*. President J. R. Jayewardene has directed all Ministers that in future all appointments of Chairmen and Directors to all Corporations and Statutory bodies including Business Undertakings should receive his prior approval and then of the Cabinet—*ST*. A detailed study of the security situation is to be personally carried out in the North by Army Commander Major General T. I. Weeratunge as a pre-requisite to evolving tough measures to combat the increasing incidence of terrorist activity. The lack of convenient worker facilities in the industrial sector has acted as a defective measure in reducing the productive capacity of the manufacturing trade, a survey conducted by the Ergonomics Unit of the Department of Labour has revealed—*WK*. The TULF will issue a public statement outlining the necessity for contesting the local authority elections in the North; this is in reply to leaflets distributed by extremist elements denouncing the local polls. Politicians in the north who have been threatened by terrorists have been supplied with revolvers; army sources said that these weapons were provided to the northern politicians on their own request. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment has launched a scheme to exploit Middle East employment opportunities—*IS*.



BRITAIN

General Election

London: At the General Election which will take place on Thursday, 9 June, British voters will be returning members to a House of Commons which will have 650 members compared with the present 635. Five extra seats have been granted to Northern Ireland, Scotland has one more, Wales two and England seven. The boundary changes which have taken place bring the constituency boundaries into line with the new Local Government Units which were created in the early 1970s. Only 59 seats remain unaltered or altered in name only, since the last general election. Ninety per cent of the seats are in some ways new. Under the latest boundary changes there has been a general shift in seats away from the depopulated inner cities to the expanding shire counties of the southern half of England. The recently published "Almanac of British Politics" by Robert Waller, observes that London has lost eight seats,

Glasgow three, Liverpool and Manchester two each and other cities one. On the other hand the South Eastern county of Essex is granted two extra seats and most other English shire counties have one more.

The present state of the Parties in the House of Commons is Conservative 332; Labour 238; Social Democratic Party 30; Liberal 13; PLAID CYMRU (Welsh National Party) 2; Scottish National Party 2; Official Unionists (Northern Ireland) 5; Democratic Unionists (N. Ireland) 3; Other Unionists (N. Ireland) 2; Independents (N. Ireland) 2, the Speaker and his deputies who do not vote in divisions total four and there are two vacant seats at Cardiff NW and Rhondda. When they won the last general election in May 1979 the Conservatives had 339 seats; Labour had 268, the Liberals 11 and others including the Speaker totalled 17. The present parliament will be dissolved on Friday 13 May and among bills which have consequently been "lost" are those concerned with the Police and Criminal evidence, with the Telecommunications industry and with Data protection. In the rearrangement of business in the Commons for the rest of this week a scheduled two-date debate on defence and disarmament has been cancelled. The new parliament is to be summoned on 15 June and the state opening will be on 22 June.

A general election must by law be held in the United Kingdom at least every five years but the Prime Minister can ask the Queen to dissolve parliament and call an election at any time within this period. All British nationals aged 18 years or over and not legally disqualified are entitled to vote, voting is not compulsory but postal voting is encouraged for the sick and those working away from home. With certain exceptions anyone aged 21 years or over who can vote in a general election may also stand as a candidate. There is no ban on any party and candidates may be free of party affiliations, Most, however, represent organised political parties. Each member of parliament is elected by winning most votes on a single, secret ballot, whether or not there are two or more candidates. A member does not have to poll an absolute majority over all other candidates.

During the election campaign, measures are scrupulously enforced to ensure fairness among candidates. There is a limit on their election expenses and contending parties are given free television and radio time allocated by an impartial broadcasting committee. Apart from the boundary changes another new factor in the forthcoming election will be the participation of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) which has been formed since the last general election but which has featured in a number of subsequent by-elections. The SDP will fight the election in alliance with the Liberal Party.

After the election the incoming Prime Minister can be expected to announce key Ministerial appointments within a few hours of accepting office. He or she can choose ministers from both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The latter, of course, is not an elected chamber. Usually the new government takes some 10 days to draw up a legislative programme for the first session of the new parliament and this is announced in the Queen's speech opening that session—LPS.

* * *

PALESTINE

Conference in Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur May 3: Some 300 delegates and observers from countries in the Asia-Pacific region met here today to mobilise Governmental and non-governmental support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to secure their national independence and sovereignty. The five-day conference, sponsored by the United Nations was opened by the Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed with a keynote address calling for effective ways to enable the Palestinians to exercise their inalienable rights. Many of the 56 countries invited for the meeting have already signified their intention to participate and at least 20 of them will be represented by their Foreign Ministers. They include the Foreign Ministers of India, Indonesia, Singapore, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Fiji, Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka and Saudi Arabia.

The Kuala Lumpur meeting is one of the four regional preparatory conferences before the convening of the "International conference on the question of Palestine" scheduled to be held in Paris from 16 to 27 August. The decision to hold the conference was made by the UN General Assembly in December, 1981. Representatives of several international and non-governmental organisations will also attend the conference which will deal with the strategic and economic significance of the Palestine question in world politics and the international endeavours towards a speedy resolution of the problem. The Malaysian Foreign Ministry has brought out a special publication on the problem as part of the efforts to muster world public opinion. Fifty thousand copies of the book are being distributed to the delegates and general public. The Foreign Ministry Parliamentary Secretary Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said that the book sought to correct "distortions of history and facts" by the Zionists and western media and to put facts from the beginning of the Palestine history until today into their proper perspective. An exhibition depicting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their sufferings was opened here on Friday.

Malaysia is observing the week beginning May 3 as "Palestine Week" with a countrywide programme to create an awareness among the people on the issue. Malaysian Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad in his inaugural address called on the international community, particularly supporters of Israel, to effectively apply pressure on Israel to resolve the Palestinian question. He said Israeli supporters who claimed to be the champions of human rights must no longer have "hypocrisy and double standards" in dealing with the issue. "The Palestinian people have suffered enough. If we have conscience, we must endeavour to find a solution to end this" the Prime Minister said.

Dr. Mahathir described the Palestine question as having no parallel in history where a political entity had been created to support an existing State. "What was worse was that the new entity was being supplied with the most lethal weapons to perpetuate aggression against the people it had displaced," he said, "the world community must stand firm in upholding the basic principle that aggression was no longer the solution to racial or national conflicts. We must put a stop to aggression. We must make it clear to Israel by our action the they cannot continue with their belligerency", he added. "Similarly, we must make clear to others who have violated this principle that they should cease and desist from such acts", Dr. Mahathir said. The Palestinians are a people — a distinct entity. They deserve the right to their homeland and to exist as a member of an international community with sovereignty and dignity, he added.

"Unless this is recognized there can be no lasting peace in that region. It is in the interest of Israel too that the Palestinian problem be resolved," he added. Dr. Mahathir urged the conference to provide concrete measures for the ultimate international conference to be held in Paris in August and stressed that any negotiation should include the PLO. "We have to accept that the PLO represents all the Palestinians and that it must be included in all negotiations on the West Asian settlements as the sole voice of Palestinian aspirations", he said. He also said that another important element which should be accepted was that any talk must have as its objective the reinstatement of an independent State of Palestine. He urged the big powers, particularly the United States to prove to the Palestinian people and the world that it would be willing and able to use its influence on Israel to bring about a workable and durable settlement in West Asia. The Malaysian Prime Minister said certain quarters had tried to undermine Malaysia's efforts in convening of this United Nations-sponsored Asian conference—*OONA-Berhama*.

Vietnam And The Economic Weapon

Washington; Short of using force, how can the international community deter aggression -- and, once the aggression has started, how can governments work together to bring it to a halt? These questions have been critical ones in Southeast Asia ever since the Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1979 with backing from the Soviet Union. One answer is the use of economic pressure — one of the best weapons the international community can wield to end the Vietnamese occupation. We were pleased to see that approach supported forcefully last week in a joint statement by the Association of South East Asian Nations — ASEAN — and the European Common Market, the two largest non-communist trading blocs in the world.

Other countries including Japan and the United States support the policy of isolating Vietnam economically, but the leadership of ASEAN has been crucial. The ASEAN governments — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines— have been steadfast in their support of the United Nations resolutions calling for Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. And they have been determined in their effort to deny any economic assistance that would sustain the Vietnamese in their occupation of their neighbour. Has it worked? In one sense, no. The Vietnamese have failed to withdraw. The big Vietnamese offensive last week against the Khmer resistance stronghold at Phnom Chat on the Thai border, is evidence that Vietnam is still engaged in active conquest.

As usual, the Vietnamese were none too scrupulous about respecting Thailand's territorial integrity in the attack. And as usual, the offensive added to the suffering of the Khmer population in the area, with an estimated ten thousand civilians forced to flee. But the policy of restricting trade and aid to Vietnam does have the effect of making their aggression as painful as possible to the leaders in Hanoi. And it forces their Soviet sponsors to sink more of their own money into Vietnam—raising the cost to Moscow at a time when it has another costly war of aggression to finance, in Afghanistan. The price the Soviets and Vietnamese pay may seem inadequate in view of the terrible suffering they are inflicting on their weaker neighbours. But it is one the international community can and should continue to exact.—*USIS*.

AUSTRALIA'S SIX-POINT PLAN

On Kampuchea

Singapore, April 29: The Australia Foreign Minister, Mr. Bill Hayden, concluded his visit to the ASEAN countries on Thursday to brief them on a six point plan to solve the Kampuchean problem. During his visit to the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, Mr. Hayden also explained Australia's intention to resume aid to Vietnam. It was suspended in late 1979 by the previous conservative government after Vietnam troops helped overthrow the Pol Pot Government of Kampuchea. *The Australian peace plan is that Vietnam should accept an accommodation: a phased withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea; a sort of self determination for Kampuchean; creation of conditions to enable displaced Kampuchean to return home; acceptance by all parties of a neutral non-aligned Kampuchea and restoration of normal relations among Vietnam, China, the ASEAN and the West.* Mr. Hayden said the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke was keen to see a political settlement in Kampuchea. "We are in the process of consultations on a broad tapestry of what is going on in Indo-China and, are keen to facilitate a peaceful, political solution. In that context, the issue of aid is only ingredient and is by no means the largest or the most important."

Singapore's Foreign Minister, Mr. S. Danabalan, said after talks with Mr. Hayden that Singapore was strongly opposed to the Australian intention to resume aid as this would affect the security of ASEAN and Australia. It would also give Vietnam "the wrong signal" that ASEAN's partners were breaking away from its stand, he said. The proposed Australian aid is to be modest, in areas like animal husbandary, dairy production and English language training. It is said that Thailand would have no objection to the aid if it is channelled through international agencies. An Australian source said the ASEAN leaders were aware of the domestic pressure on the Government to resume aid and more importantly, "they showed interest in the peace plan and certainly did not discourage it."

The Australian Government is committed to resume aid to Vietnam as the resolution of the Australian Labour Party's national convention is binding on all party members, from the Prime Minister downwards, he said. Mr. Hayden's visit to ASEAN comes after that of the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, to Australia where Mr. Zhao said that "in our view, if aid is resumed to Vietnam, before it withdraws its troops from Kampuchea it can only inflate the aggressive arrogance of Vietnam. Before returning

home, Mr. Hayden, who visited Indonesia two weeks ago, is to meet the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, and the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Claude Cheysson, in Paris. He will also visit Vietnam and meet ASEAN Foreign Ministers in June. Australia, which does not recognise the Kampuchean coalition Government under Prince Sihanouk, is the second of ASEAN's dialogue partners which is to give aid to Vietnam. France has already promised U. S. \$33 million as development aid recently, in spite of ASEAN's protest.—*Hindu*

IRAN

Action Against Tudeh

Teheran, Iran's Islamic Revolutionary leaders have ordered out 18 Soviet diplomats after a crackdown on the local Pro-Soviet Communist Party, the Tudeh. The Foreign Ministry announced the expulsion order last night, only hours after the country's revolutionary prosecutor-General announced that the Tudeh Party was being dissolved for spying for foreign powers and other alleged offences. The Foreign Ministry statement, reported by the national News Agency IRNA did not explicitly mention the Tudeh party and the Prosecutor-General's announcement did not refer to the Soviet Union by name. But the dissolution of the Party and the expulsion order came just days after several Tudeh leaders were shown on television confessing to spying for the Soviet Union passing information to Moscow through the Soviet Embassy in Teheran.

A translation of the confession of Party Secretary General Nouredin Kianouri by the English language *Teheran Times* quoted him as saying: "Our violations mainly consisted of the delivery of top secret military and political documents to our bosses at the Russian Embassy". The Foreign Ministry statement, as summarised by the National News Agency, accused the Soviet diplomats of interfering in Iran's internal affairs by making contracts with "treacherous and mercenary agents." It said the diplomats had 48 hours to leave. Official reports say 70 Tudeh leaders were arrested in February and an additional group of unspecified size was detained late last month.—*Reuter*.

PRAVDA

Anti-Soviet Campaign In Iran

Moscow, May 6: In its editorial article "Concerning the Anti-Soviet campaign in Iran" the newspaper

TRIBUNE, MAY 21, 1983

„Pravda“ writes: Lately the mass media and some high-placed officials in Iran have started a noisy propaganda campaign about the Soviet Union's mythical involvement in the collection of information of a political and military nature about Iran. It is contended that for this purpose use was made of members of Iran's Tudeh Party who were thrown behind bars some time ago on charges of engaging in espionage for the Soviet intelligence. Use is being made of the confessions that are reported by Teheran Television with fanfare. These contentions hold no water. Iran's Tudeh Party has not reported to the Soviet Union any secrets concerning the military and political situation in Iran. Indeed, what information of such type could the Tudeh leaders supply to a foreign power? For they not only never belonged to the leadership of the country but did not even hold any posts in Iran's political and administrative bodies. Or take the military field. What information of a military nature could they possess? In the posts revolutionary period the Tudeh leaders did not hold any posts in the armed forces. This was beyond access of the Party's rank and file members as well. As to the confessions made by some Tudeh leaders that they spied for the Soviet Union, the true worth of such confessions is well known. It is an open secret that during the past two years Iran's punitive bodies have thrown into prison most members of Iran's Tudeh Party. Methods of obtaining confessions inherited from the Shah's SAWAK secret police were applied to those whose who were arrested. Many reactionary governments have resorted and are resorting to the method of getting confessions of espionage from some arrested leaders of Communist and Workers' Parties to discredit the patriotic nature of the parties and announce a crusade against communism. There is reason to believe that in accordance with this crusade foreign agents in Iran have fabricated false material to set Iran at loggerheads with the Soviet Union and thereby mask their own subversive activity against the Khomeini regime.

The version about the Tudeh Party of Iran being dependent on the Soviet Union and governed from Moscow is totally untenable and is by far not new. All reactionary regimes and propaganda men of imperialist states have resorted and are resorting to such slander so as to sow doubt about the honest and independent relations between communist and workers' parties and the CPSU. The conclusion prompts itself that the story about the espionage of Tudeh leaders for the USSR appeared not by chance. The spy-mania is being whipped up by representatives of those Iranian circles which fear the perspective of the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between our country and Iran, which push their country to the road of the pro-imperialist policy that became bankrupt during the

Shah's regime. Neither is there any chance in the coincidence in time of their provocative campaign with the actions taken by the United States to undermine the USSR's relations with a number of West European States. What also attracts attention is that the measure of certain Iranian circles to fan up the anti-Soviet campaign are meeting understanding on the part of the bourgeois mass media of NATO countries and given extensive coverage by them. The authorities in present-day Iran are doing everything to present the Tudeh Party to the working masses as a Party of Traitors of the Iranian anti-Shah and anti-imperialist so-called Islamic revolution. Why do they need that? What is their aim? The population of Iran and the entire international public opinion know that for a quarter of a century Iran's Tudeh Party heroically struggled against the tyrannical Shah regime which was in the service of American imperialism. By its struggle it strove to achieve genuine independence and real freedom for its homeland. It displayed total selflessness and great patriotism in this struggle. Thousands of Tudeh members were executed or spend decades in the SAWAK i.e., Gestapo, prisons of the Shah where they were subjected to the most terrible torture, to moral humiliation and insults.

It is paradoxical that some persons from among the representatives of the Iranian authorities, who are now exploiting the revolution accomplished by the people and are subjecting members of Iran's Tudeh Party to the horrible prison-and-torture conveyor, have themselves together with the Iranian revolutionaries and patriots been once subjected to all the treatment that they have now prepared for members of the Tudeh political Party. In their desire to substantiate somehow the inventions about the espionage activity of members of the Tudeh Party the Iranian authorities did not stop short of expelling from the country a group of staff members of the Embassy of the USSR and other Soviet institutions in Iran after groundlessly accusing them of having ties with subversive elements. An emphatic protest against this arbitrary and totally unfounded action was made by the Soviet side to the Government of Iran. Soviet people regard the inventions about our country's purported involvement in espionage against Iran as a malicious provocation by enemies of Soviet-Iranian relations of good neighbourhood and cooperation. They resolutely reject these inventions as totally unfounded. The Soviet Union has always adhered and continues to adhere in its foreign policy to the Leninist principles of respect of sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs and strengthening of friendly ties with other countries. It is such a policy that our country pursues in respect of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well. —TASS.

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HORTICULTURE

And Plantation Crops

HORTICULTURE deals with development of fruit crops, vegetables flowers and ornamentals. Plantation crops are usually commercially valuable plants, raised on large scale under organised management. It is however, true that any horticultural crop has potentialities to be developed on plantation scale. Horticultural crops like cocoa, cashew, papaya, banana and vine apple are potential plantation crops. It is also well-known that horticultural techniques of plant propagation, agronomical attention and plant protection are equally appropriate for plantation crops. A close liaison between scientists and development personnel dealing with horticulture and those attending to plantation crops can therefore be highly valuable in upgrading the many horticultural crops to the plantation level.

In this context, the move by the Tamil Nadu Government to bring horticulture and plantation crops under one directorate is welcome and can go a long way in popularising techniques for large-scale cultivation of horticultural crops and interposing them with established plantation species. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod, has already established the feasibility of such inter-cropping patterns and suggested a number of supplementary crops which can go with coconut. Among these, the coconut-cum-cocoa combination is now becoming popular in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. A more interesting development in this field is the mixed cropping venture taken up in the sandy coasts region of Puri district in Orissa where cashew is the main crop grown with sapota, (*sappodila*) guava, mango, pine apple and coconut. The move has been organised by the Coastal Area Plantation Enterprise and the enthusiastic staff of the Orissa State Horticult-

ure Department to help a group of landless cultivators who had settled, on the sandy shores in the Puri district. As a result, a sandy stretch with wild growth of casuarina and huge sandy dunes is being transformed into a productive mixed plantation.

Cashew seeds were sown in this area and the seedlings received due attention with application of fertilizer and organic manure. Gaps were filled using seedlings supplied by the Department. Windbreaks were arranged by some farmers with a border crop of casuarina. Earthing up of the growing cashew plants and application of manure and fertilizers and plant protection chemicals ensured good growth of this main crop. During these early stages farmers raised catch crops like ragi and vegetables. Summer vegetables, intercrops like watermelon, pump kin cucumber or thinda also proved successful to some extent. But the really effective measure was the inter-planting of 600 coconut seedlings, 200 sapota and 100 mango grafts in between the cashew plants. The programme has been received with great enthusiasm by the participants.

According to K. C. Panda, Coconut Supervisor, Coconut Sub-Station, Kerandia, Brahmagirir, Orissa, the growth and development of their orchards within the short span of nine months was good and it is expected that the cultivators will be able to get their maintenance income out of cashew plants alone from the third year onwards. Loans and subsidies offered by the Government will help the farmers to develop their orchards further.

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BG 380

New Improved 4 Months

Bg 380 is a new improved rice variety from the Bathalagoda Rice Research Station which has been accepted by the National Seeds Committee for release in 1983. The special characteristic of Bg 380—unlike other varieties in the same age group—is that it matures in 115 to 120 days, depending on whether it is broadcast sown or transplanted respectively. In addition, it is resistant to the gall midge pest and blast and bacterial leaf blight diseases. Bg 380 has all the attributes of Bg 90-2, but it is capable of giving higher yields under assured irrigation. Panicles mature (dead ripe stage) when the leaves are still green. Harvesting therefore should not be delayed until the leaves turn yellow, as the usual practice. Bg 380 is a white rice, which is tastier when cooked raw rather than parboiled. It has a bushel weight of 46 lb. The dormancy period of seed paddy is 3 weeks. At present, Bg 380 is very popular in the Hambantota District where about 14,000a. are cultivated annually. This extent has been made possible by the lateral spread of seed from test plots in this District. Farmer acceptance has therefore been established even before official releases of this new variety.—*Resrach Highlights No. 12*

TABLE 1

Local Oranges

Locality	Variety	Flavour	Seediness	Juice Percent gm. per 100 ml. 100 ml. Grafted	Total solids gm. per 100 ml.	Acidity Gm citric acid per 100 ml.	N/10 soda per 100 ml.	Total Reducing acid gm. per 100 ml.	Total solids per 100 ml.	Total Reducing sugars gm. per 100 ml.	Total Vitamin C per mgm per 100 ml.	pH	Sugar acid ratio
Hawaheta	Navel	Sweet	Seedless	47.0	11.8	0.47	6.7	25.1	3.76	4.37	8.13	4.3	17.3
Welimada	do.	Mildly tart	Few seeds	40.1	9.9	0.62	8.9	15.9	2.80	3.78	7.67	4.3	12.4
Haputale	do.	do.	Seedless	40.3	9.3	0.67	9.5	13.9	2.88	4.04	6.92	4.4	10.3
Bibile	do.	do.	do.	44.2	11.8	0.93	13.3	12.6	2.85	4.86	7.71	4.4	8.3
Average				42.9	10.7	0.67	9.6	16.9	3.34	4.26	7.61	4.4	12.1
Maha Illupalama	Valencia	Mildly tart	Few seeds	52.1	9.6	0.69	9.9	13.9	—	—	—	40.4	—
Mundel	Indian	Sweet	do.	39.5	13.4	0.57	8.1	23.6	2.28	5.10	7.35	4.1	12.0
Average (grafted)				43.9	11.0	0.66	9.4	17.5	3.13	4.44	7.54	4.3	12.9
Seedling													
S. K. East	Kotte type	Mildly tart	Few seeds	54.4	8.2	0.90	12.8	9.1	—	—	—	42.0	3.8
Kotugoda	do.	do.	do.	63.0	8.9	0.98	14.1	9.0	—	—	—	42.2	—
Kotte	do.	Tart	Many seeds	48.1	12.7	1.32	18.9	9.6	4.13	3.58	7.71	51.3	3.7
Nathandiya	do.	Sweet	do.	40.0	12.2	0.92	13.2	13.3	3.61	5.23	8.84	59.6	4.0
Average				51.4	10.5	1.03	14.8	10.2	3.87	4.40	8.28	48.8	3.8
Matugama	Valencia type	Tart	Few seeds	53.2	9.3	1.13	16.1	8.3	2.27	3.68	5.95	36.6	3.8
Puttalam	do.	Mildly tart	Many seeds	35.4	12.8	0.53	7.5	24.4	—	—	—	59.7	—
Teldeniya	do.	Sweet	Few Seeds	37.5	9.4	0.55	7.8	17.2	1.93	3.61	5.54	40.8	4.1
Tinnevelly	do.	do.	do.	49.7	10.9	0.60	18.5	18.1	2.41	4.80	7.21	47.0	4.1
Vavuniya	do.	Mildly tart	do.	42.5	10.3	0.77	10.9	13.5	2.49	4.55	7.04	62.2	4.2
Average				45.7	10.5	0.72	10.2	16.3	2.25	4.16	6.44	49.3	4.1
Average (seedling)				47.1	10.5	0.86	12.9	13.6	2.81	4.27	7.05	49.0	4.0
General average				45.4	10.7	0.79	11.1	15.1	2.95	4.32	7.28	49.6	4.1

TABLE II
Imported Oranges

Country of Origin	Variety	Flavour	Seediness	Juice Percent, gm. per 100 ml.	Total solids gm. per 100 ml.	Acidity Gm citric acid per 100 ml.	M/10 soda per 10 ml.	Total Reading acid gm. per 100 ml.	Total Reading solids/ 100 ml.	Sucrose gm. per 100 ml.	Total Vitamin C mgm per 100 ml.	Sugar/ acid ratio
South Australia	Navel	Mildly tart	Seedless	36.9	10.9	0.98	11.0	3.61	11.1	3.01	6.62	3.9
Do.	do.	Sweet	do.	50.2	10.7	0.78	14.1	—	13.8	—	—	3.6
Do.	do.	Mildly sweet	do.	43.1	10.9	0.61	8.8	4.05	17.8	4.26	8.31	3.5
Average				43.4	10.8	0.79	11.3	3.83	14.2	7.47	7.47	3.7
South Africa	Navel	Mildly tart	Seedless	50.9	11.2	0.97	13.9	4.31	11.5	8.09	8.09	4.4
Do.	do.	Tart	do.	49.3	11.6	0.88	12.5	—	13.3	—	—	8.3
Average				50.1	11.4	0.93	13.2	4.31	12.4	3.78	8.09	3.9
California	Navel	Mildly tart	Seedless	47.8	11.7	0.96	14.1	4.31	11.9	8.20	8.20	4.0
Rhodesia	do.	Sour	do.	50.9	9.2	1.25	17.8	4.14	7.4	2.00	6.78	3.6
Average (Navel)				47.0	10.9	0.92	13.2	4.08	12.4	3.51	7.69	3.8
South Australia	Valencia	Tart	Few seeds	50.4	9.8	0.93	13.3	2.65	10.5	3.05	5.70	3.7
Do.	do.	Mildly tart	do.	55.4	11.7	0.83	11.8	4.07	14.0	2.56	6.63	3.9
Do.	do.	Mildly tart	Seedless	59.2	11.9	0.71	10.9	2.70	16.7	6.71	9.41	3.9
Do.	do.	Sweet	do.	52.6	10.9	0.59	8.4	1.83	17.5	3.81	5.64	13.3
Do.	do.	Mildly tart	Many seeds	47.2	10.7	0.77	10.9	3.68	14.0	3.14	6.82	4.0
Average				53.0	11.0	0.77	11.1	2.99	14.5	3.86	6.84	4.0
California	Valencia	Mildly tart	Seedless	48.6	11.0	0.91	13.0	2.68	12.1	7.73	7.73	3.9
Do.	do.	Mildly sweet	do.	49.5	10.7	0.97	13.9	2.16	11.0	8.34	8.34	3.8
Do.	do.	Mildly tart	do.	47.1	11.7	1.02	14.5	4.81	11.5	3.53	8.34	8.6
Do.	do.	do.	do.	46.9	10.7	0.90	11.9	4.31	11.9	4.31	7.40	4.0
Do.	do.	Mildly sweet	Few seeds	62.2	10.9	0.55	7.8	4.29	19.9	4.94	9.23	4.0
Average (Valencia)				50.9	11.0	0.87	12.2	3.65	13.3	4.56	8.24	4.0
General average				51.9	11.0	0.82	11.7	3.32	13.9	4.21	7.52	3.9
				49.9	10.9	0.86	12.3	3.57	13.3	3.97	7.42	3.9

TABLE III

Local Grapefruit

Locality	Variety	Juice Percent gm. pe 100ml.	Total solids gm. pe 100ml.	Acidity Gm. M1 Citric acid per 100ml.	N/10 soda per 10 ml.	Total Reading Total solids/ acid gm. per 100 ml.	Total Reading sugars gm. per 100 ml.	Sucre per gm. per 100 ml.	Total sugar gm. per 100 ml.	Vitamin C mgm per 100 ml.	pH	Sugar acid ratio
Maha Illupalama	Marsh's Seedless	47.7	8.1	1.07	14.41	8.1	3.20	4.28	7.48	44.2	3.4	7.0
Mundel	do.	46.5	9.0	1.11	15.8	8.1	3.45	2.11	5.56	44.1	3.7	5.0
Talangama	do.	46.2	8.3	1.32	18.9	6.4	3.72	2.47	6.19	39.8	—	4.7
Do.	do.	51.7	7.0	1.37	19.5	5.1	3.36	1.92	5.28	34.1	—	3.9
Do.	do.	52.7	7.4	1.29	18.4	5.7	3.49	2.10	5.59	39.0	—	4.3
Bibile	do.	30.9	8.8	1.50	21.4	5.9	2.23	2.03	4.26	39.2	3.8	2.4
Do.	do.	38.1	8.1	1.77	25.3	4.6	2.08	2.11	4.19	42.0	3.3	2.4
Nalanda	do.	33.1	9.4	1.87	26.7	5.0	4.00	1.71	5.71	45.8	3.3	3.1
Do.	do.	55.2	8.4	1.83	26.1	4.6	3.18	2.19	5.37	37.2	3.4	2.9
Dambulla	do.	40.9	8.6	1.17	16.7	7.6	3.74	2.69	6.43	43.6	3.5	5.5
Minneriya	do.	41.3	8.5	1.11	25.7	7.6	2.89	2.36	5.25	33.6	3.6	4.7
Haputala	do.	36.7	9.1	1.94	27.7	4.7	2.92	1.97	4.89	42.9	3.5	2.5
Welimada	do.	35.4	9.6	1.87	26.7	5.1	3.32	1.79	5.02	49.0	3.5	2.7
Average (Marsh's Seedless)		42.8	8.5	1.48	21.0	6.0	3.20	2.28	5.48	41.1	3.5	4.0
Mundel	Cecily	45.9	8.4	1.09	15.5	7.7	—	—	—	38.2	3.5	—
Do.	do.	46.5	7.0	1.15	16.5	6.1	—	—	—	40.8	3.8	—
Do.	Ellen	41.7	8.2	0.92	13.1	8.9	—	—	—	38.5	3.9	—
Bibile	McCarty	41.6	8.6	1.40	20.0	6.1	2.77	2.24	5.01	35.7	3.7	3.6
Mundel	Foster's	45.1	8.4	1.20	17.1	7.0	2.29	2.60	4.89	36.7	3.6	4.1
Minneriya	Triumph	50.3	8.3	1.00	15.1	7.6	3.47	1.43	4.90	33.3	3.9	4.5
Matugama	Walters	43.5	9.4	1.39	19.9	6.8	2.50	2.67	5.17	38.5	3.8	3.7
Mundel	do.	51.5	8.8	1.13	16.0	7.8	—	—	—	37.0	3.5	—
Peradeniya	do.	30.5	10.7	1.94	27.9	5.5	—	—	—	38.4	3.5	—
Do.	do.	46.6	9.1	1.44	14.4	6.3	—	—	—	42.2	4.0	—
Average (other varieties)		44.3	8.7	1.28	17.9	7.0	2.76	2.24	4.99	37.9	3.7	4.0
General average		43.5	8.6	1.39	19.6	8.5	2.92	2.14	5.07	39.6	3.6	4.0

TABLE IV

Imported Grapefruit

Country of Origin	Seediness	Juice solids Percent gm. per 100 ml. 100 ml.	Acidity Gm M/10 citric acid per 10 ml.	Total solids/ acid ratio	Total Reading sugars gm. per gm. 100 ml. 100 ml.	Sucrose gm. per gm. per 100 ml. 100 ml.	Total Vitamin mgm 100 ml.	PH	Sugar acid ratio		
										Total citric acid per 10 ml.	Total solids/ acid ratio
South Australia	Few Seeds	43.0	1.32	18.9	4.8	4.58	1.23	5.81	39.8	3.4	4.4
Do.	Seedless	34.2	1.74	24.9	7.1	2.51	1.37	3.88	37.1	3.3	2.2
Do.	do.	32.3	1.56	22.3	4.7	3.50	1.15	4.65	34.6	3.5	3.0
Do.	do.	40.1	2.56	37.4	4.4	2.73	3.53	6.26	42.2	3.5	2.4
Average (S. Australia)		37.4	1.79	26.0	5.2	3.33	1.82	5.75	38.4	3.4	3.0
South Africa	Many seeds	41.3	1.18	16.9	4.8	2.39	2.03	4.42	40.8	3.4	2.5
California	Seedless	45.3	1.18	16.9	9.5	4.11	3.16	7.27	31.3	3.4	6.2
Do.	do.	44.0	1.30	18.5	7.4	3.50	1.82	5.32	30.9	3.5	4.1
Average (California)		44.7	1.24	17.7	8.5	3.81	2.49	6.30	31.1	3.1	5.2
General average		40.1	1.63	23.5	6.1	3.33	2.04	5.37	36.7	3.4	3.5

TABLE V

The Composition of Citrus Fruit

	Local (15)		Imported (17)		Local (23)		Imported (7)	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Juice per cent	35.4 — 63.0	45.4	36.9 — 62.2	49.9	30.5 — 55.2	43.5	32.3 — 45.3	40.1
Total solids (gm. per 100 ml.)	8.2 — 12.7	10.7	9.2 — 11.9	10.9	7.0 — 10.7	8.6	8.2 — 11.3	9.6
Citric acid (gm. per 100 ml.)	0.47 — 1.32	0.79	0.55 — 1.25	0.97	0.92 — 1.94	1.39	1.18 — 2.56	1.63
Ml. N/10 soda per 100 ml.)	6.7 — 18.9	11.1	7.8 — 17.8	12.3	13.1 — 27.9	19.6	16.9 — 3.47	23.5
Total solids/acid ratio	8.3 — 25.1	15.1	7.4 — 19.9	13.3	4.6 — 8.9	6.5	4.4 — 9.5	6.1
Total sugars (gm. per 100 ml.)	5.53 — 8.84	7.28	5.64 — 9.41	7.42	4.26 — 7.48	5.07	3.88 — 7.27	5.37
Sucrose (gm. per 100 ml.)	3.58 — 5.23	4.32	2.60 — 6.71	3.97	1.43 — 4.28	2.14	1.23 — 3.53	2.04
Reducing sugars (gm. per 100 ml.)	1.93 — 4.13	2.95	1.83 — 4.81	3.57	20.8 — 4.00	2.92	2.51 — 4.58	3.33
pH	3.7 — 4.3	4.1	3.5 — 4.4	3.9	3.3 — 4.0	3.6	3.3 — 3.5	3.4
Vitamin C (mgm per 100 ml.)	36.6 — 62.2	49.6	35.0 — 66.2	52.3	33.3 — 49.0	39.6	30.9 — 42.2	36.7
Sugar/acid ratio	5.3 — 17.3	10.3	5.4 — 16.8	9.3	2.2 — 7.0	4.0	2.2 — 6.2	3.5

Figures in brackets indicate numbers of samples examined.

TABLE VI
The Composition of Citrus Fruit of Various Countries

	Florida (1)	Palestine (2)	Australia (3)	Texas (4)	Orange South Africa (5)	Jamaica (6)	California (7)	Rhodesia (8)	India (9)
Juice per cent	—	37.0—47.6	21.3—45.9	35.1—78.4	—	—	—	45.5—53.9	—
Citric acid (gm. per 100 ml.)	0.7—1.1	1.1—2.1	0.8—2.0	0.4—1.2	0.4—1.8	0.7—1.1	1.1—1.7	0.6—1.9	0.8—1.2
Total solids (gm. per 100 ml.)	11.8—12.6	11.1—14.8	9.6—13.2	7.7—14.5	—	10.7—12.5	—	9.1—11.5	—
Total sugars (gm. per 100 ml.)	8.5—9.3	7.1—9.2	6.8—10.9	5.2—10.7	3.1—11.3	—	8.4—10.6	—	7.4—7.9
Reducing sugars (do.)	3.5—4.5	4.4—6.0	5.6—8.9	1.9—4.6	2.2—5.8	—	4.1—5.2	—	3.4—4.3
Total solids acid ratio	11.0—17.1	5.9—11.1	5.7—16.1	7.0—39.3	—	9.6—14.2	—	5.1—15.9	—
Vitamin C (mgm per 100 ml)	36.0—77.0(13)	—	—	—	44.0—73.0 (12)	—	—	—	32.8—67.7 (11,14)
pH	3.2—3.6	2.7—3.5	—	3.2—4.3	3.6—4.6	—	—	—	—

	Ceylon (10)	Florida (1)	Trinidad (10)	Puerto Rico (10)	Texas (4)	South Africa (5)	Jamaica (6)	Ceylon
Juice per cent	35.4—63.0	—	—	—	35.9—58.9	—	—	30.5—55.2
Citric acid (gm. per 100 ml.)	0.5—1.3	0.9—1.4	1.0—1.1	1.1—	1.0—1.4	1.5—	0.8—1.5	0.9—1.9
Total solids (do.)	8.2—12.7	6.9—9.7	8.6—9.2	8.1—	8.3—10.5	—	9.8—11.8	7.0—10.7
Total sugars (do.)	5.5—8.8	4.8—6.2	6.5—7.3	4.8—	5.7—7.0	5.5—	—	4.2—7.5
Reducing sugars (do.)	1.9—4.1	3.4—4.0	4.8—5.1	3.1—	2.3—3.2	4.6—	—	2.1—4.0
Total solids/acid ratio	8.3—25.1	7.2—7.8	8.3—9.0	7.7—	7.7—9.0	—	7.3—13.5	4.6—8.9
Vitamin C (mgm, per 100 ml.)	36.6—62.2	31.0—60.0(13)	—	—	—	—	—	33.3—49.0
pH	3.7—4.3	3.0—	3.1—3.3	—	3.2—3.3	3.4	—	3.3—4.0

Figures in brackets indicate references literature.

FOCUS ON THE VILLAGE

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Of Model Villages

By K. H. J. Wijayadasa and W. P. Ailapperuma

THE VILLAGE REAWAKENING MOVEMENT, when it was initiated in 1978 was mainly intended to provide housing and other infrastructure facilities to economically less developed communities. However, after two years of experience, this programme has now turned out to be one of the most far reaching community development programmes in the total development effort of the Government. This programme envisages the creation of a series of self-reliant rural communities and the re-establishment of the moral order and the value system which deteriorated with the unchecked introduction of West-ernisation and commercialisation. This programme is aimed at sharing and developing the human, economic and other resources of the community to the fullest possible extent. The restoration and preservation of social cohesion, the traditional value systems and religious guidance and harmonizing same with the achievements of development and modernisation is also an important objective of the Village Reawakening Movement. This programme also aim at the creation of self-reliance in the village community, and promotes less dependence on Government assistance and excessive use of capital intensive technology and equipment. It also encourages the establishment of a decision making processes at the village. On the other hand, it is intended that the Model Villages programme would improve the quality and public service consciousness of officials and lead to a process of attitudinal change among them for dedicated service to the nation. Therefore, this programme could be viewed as the first attempt of the Government's development effort to re-establish moral order, human dignity and religiousness in the light of rapid economic development.

THESE OBJECTIVES of the Model Village programme as outlined above, cannot be achieved by efforts of the Government alone. Successful achievement of these objectives would be a combined effort of the Government, non-Governmental agencies involved in the field of community development and the target group itself— the community concerned. It is common knowledge, that resentment over long-existing neglect and suspicion of corruption have alienated Government sponsored programme meant for the local community since the time of the colonial rule. Therefore, one of the principal aims of the Model

Village Programme is to involve the community— specially through local leaders and representative organisations—in all stages of planning, direction and execution of the different projects. A model Village, is new human settlement which is expected to exist for generations. If such a settlement is not planned and developed carefully within a short time, it will cease to exist as a cohesive institution. Therefore, great care is taken and all advantages and disadvantages of developing particular village are examined in the planning of a Model Village. Generally, socially or economically backward communities are selected for development under this programme. Several criteria are used for the identification of such communities. They should be economically poor, over-crowded on available land, with poor quality housing, isolated, or socially backward. Usually such communities are identified by the Member of Parliament for the area, with the assistance of the local leadership and the divisional level and village level officials.

ONCE SUCH A COMMUNITY IS RECOMMENDED at the local level for development as a Model Village, a request is made to the Model Village Unit of the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction for inclusion in the programme. The first step in the planning process then, is to carry out a socio-economic survey of the community under the auspices of the District Administration. This survey is based on an examination of physical and economic factors including soil, water, terrain, vegetation, climate farming practices present land use, marketing systems, transportation, education skills, crafts and access to livelihood etc. Sociological factors such as customs religious beliefs, kinship system etc., are also examined as far as possible. This survey is sometimes supplemented by dialogue with the people and their organisations or representatives as well as with non-governmental community development agencies, if available. Based on such a socio-economic survey, the District Administration presents proposals for the development of the community. Sometimes, nongovernmental agencies like the Sarvodaya Sangamaya also undertake these socio-economic surveys.

Once the requirements of the community are identified and development proposals prepared, a discussion is held by the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction, invariably in the village itself, for the preparation of the development plan. This meeting is usually presided over by the Member of Parliament and is attended by the local leadership, the officials of the District Administration and representatives of the relevant Government agencies such as the Electricity Board, Agriculture Department, Housing Authority, Small Industries Department etc. Development proposals, recommended for the community, who are the ultimate beneficiaries, get involved in all stages of planning and implemen-

tation. Thus they form a vigilant group, constantly on the watch for obtaining the best output from the programme. The involvement of the beneficiaries also leads to the evolution of local leadership, which is so essential in creating and sustaining a closely knit and a socially cohesive community.

THE PLANNING PROCESS also carefully considers the possible promotion of economic activity in the new community, either within or in close proximity to the village. Heavy emphasis is placed on employment generation, economic stability, and sources of livelihood than mainly infrastructure development and the provision of housing. Development of local crafts skills in small industry and in agriculture is specially encouraged based on the traditional skills of the community. For example, the Model Villages in the coconut triangle have been extremely successful because of the harnessing of available potential in animal husbandary and intercropping. However, to be a successful community, such economic activity should not be socially disruptive and should harmonise with the customs, beliefs and values of the beneficiaries. *Much consideration is given in the planning process to the needs for religious observances and the creation of a religious atmosphere as religion is one of the most forceful factors for developing a moral order and a community spirit.* The other development activities, which are planned for the new communities would include the provision of housing as well as other infrastructure facilities like electricity, water supply community centre, playground, roads, schools etc., which are hitherto, easily accessible only to the urban population.

MENTION MUST BE MADE here on the preception of the role of housing in the building of a *Model Village*. It is usual for housing to be looked upon primarily as a physical phenomenon. Policies for the provision of housing centred on construction costs, considerations of alternative material inputs etc., In this programme however, the economic and social costs and benefits of housing receive more emphasis. Housing not only provide shelter for a family, but also serves as a centre of its total residential environment. As a focus of economic activity, and as a symbol of social acceptance, housing fulfills social need, and it is this social need which is given more recognition in the village Reawakening Movement. Construction activities in the village would commence once the development plan is finalised. The construction of houses will be on the aided self-help basis where the beneficiaries, take part in the construction of their own houses with the help of their neighbours, and with materials made available by the Government. Aided self-help is governed by the principles of self-reliance and popular participation based on the maximum that the "state helps people who wish to help themselves." The social value of aided self-help is very high. Self-help imparts a sense of participation and responsibility that

is lacking in housing bestowed by the state. Self-help also produces a feeling of pride and ownership and a sense of cooperation which can lead to cooperation in other endeavours which are so important in building the new settlement. *The several Government agencies involved in the development plan would commence their extension activities in the village with the cooperation and assistance of the local community, with due weightage given to the availability of local skills and local materials.* The planning procedure, also lays much emphasis on the preparation of a land use plan for the new community. The protection as well as the enhancing of the environment is given high consideration in the process. Also in the provision of facilities, the views and requirements of the community is carefully studied so that these facilities would not remain unused.

THE IMPLEMENTATION of the development proposals are coordinated at the National level by the Ministry of local Government Housing and Construction while the actual execution at the village level will be coordinated by the district administration in association with the local leadership and voluntary agencies. The funds for provision of the required facilities are borne by the Government Agency concerned and that agency is responsible to the National Coordination agency, and to the district implementing authority for the execution of work entrusted. All items of implementation are usually programmed into a time schedule at the planning stage, and each agency as well as the beneficiaries would be required to adhere to this time schedule, which is maintained at the national and district levels. The implementation process is also often marked by activities of community commitment such as Sharmadana Campaigns. *Another aim of this programme is that the Model Village should be prevented from being alienated from the surrounding rural life.* Therefore, a concerted effort is always made to obtain the cooperation and the assistance of surrounding villages in the implementation of the development proposals. At the completion of the implementation programme, the Model Village is ceremonially inaugurated by the Hon. Prime Minister. The Member of Parliament, District Administration and the community itself in the Model Villages Programme is viewed as the basic step in the long road to the establishment of a social institution, as envisaged in our objectives. The inauguration of the new village is the starting point for the creation of cohesive, self satisfied and moral community.

AN IMPORTANT PHASE in the Model Villages programme is the follow up action after the completion of the provision of facilities. It is at this stage that Government agencies would tend to become ineffective. Therefore, the role of the local leadership and voluntary agencies, becomes important. Periodic dialogue with the beneficiaries, as well as with adjacent communities, and the local leadership on the performance of

work, form a essential part of the follow up stage. Government extension agencies are increasingly drawn to assist and guide the new community. At the same time, attempts are made to provide training to the members of the new community, in community development, group activity, social communications, self-reliance as well as in practical subjects like agriculture, fisheries, needlework, small industries, food preservation etc. They are also being introduced to the use of biogas, conservation of energy and the protection of the environment. Special attention is paid to the youth in new communities. Attempts are being made to overcome their sense of alienation and frustration by providing income generating activities, recreational facilities, religious guidance and a sense of belonging.

THE VILLAGE REAWAKENING MOVEMENT does not propose to achieve the enormous task of developing all the villages in Sri Lanka, to this level within a short time. But it is our fervent hope that the demonstration effect of this Movement will generate development consciousness among the rural people themselves in every corner of Sri Lanka, and would ultimately lead to the reawakening of the total population. There is no doubt, that this Movement has spread the seeds of self-reliance, mutual cooperation and moral order throughout the country in addition to the material benefits of employment generation, upliftment of rural industry and agriculture, recognition of local crafts and skills etc. The success of the Movement is already evident in the popular acclaim it has received. However, the real achievement of the Movement would be the creation of a better and free Sri Lanka for our future generations.

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IN CHINA

Small Farmers in Multi-Purpose Combine

By Tang Zurong and
Liv Chenlie

ONE KIND OF ECONOMIC REFORM being tried in China is the joint enterprise bringing together the producing, processing and marketing of agricultural products. One such enterprise involves the 26 state farms around the city of Chongqing (Chungking). While the land is still state-owned, they are now linked together in an independent business unit, the Changjiang Combine. Chongqing is located in Sichaan province on the upper Changjiang (Yangtze) River. Formerly the products of the farms (agricultural, livestock, fish) were sold to the state which then had them processed in factories under its industrial sector and marketed through its commercial network. The latter two operations proved more profitable, a fact which dampened the enthusiasm of the state farm staffs. Now these three operations are managed

together by the combine under one plan. While the combine assigns quotas and targets to them, each separate farm is responsible for its profits and losses. It may keep whatever is left of the proceeds after paying taxes and turning over a portion of its intake to the combine. Better amenities for the workers resulting from this, along with improved management, and a job responsibility system linking pay to the work done have raised production.

WITH A TOTAL of 9,000 workers, the farms in the combine encompass 9,300 hectares, including 4,600 of water surface. Its assets include a number of orchards, tea gardens, dairy farms and fish farms, and five specialized companies — a construction company, a fruit company, a fish company, tea company and dairy company. The latter is the biggest with 30 milk processing factories. The combine also has 78 retail stores. The specialized companies have established links with 2,000 people's commune production brigades in the area, paying them for produce either according to a contracted price, or giving them a share of the total profit in their line. The Changjiang now accounts for 70 percent of the Chongqing municipality's production of milk and oranges, 25 percent of tea and 20 percent of fish. Since it began for years ago, total value of production has risen an average 33.4 percent a year (9.65% for agriculture and 44% for industry). Streamlining production, processing and sales has made the Changjiang's activities more profitable than those of Chongqing Agricultural and Reclamation Bureau, which formerly administered the farms. Total profit runs to 20 million yuan. *The dairy company has established links with 112 small cattle farms run by commune brigades or peasant families with a total of 4,000 heads.* With the stock on its own farms these bring the number within its scope to 7,000. Contracting farms send their milk to processing plants run by the combine. The latter helps them with production guidance and technical services like inoculations and high-grade breeding semen. It plans for further development of production, scientific experimentation and training of technical forces.

The combine is able to pay more for milk than the state price — 0.426 yuan per kilogram of fresh milk (extra haulage fee not included) compared to the state price of 0.38 yuan (no haulage fee paid) — the price to the customer remains the same, the difference being covered out of its retail profits and costs saved by processing in its own plants. The dairy company also gives bonuses to brigades or peasants who exceed contracted production.

One contractee is Luo Shuhua, a peasant woman in a brigade of the Yunji commune, who raises calves at home. The dairy company supplies the calves and feed concentrate. She is paid 15 yuan a month for every calf under six months that she raises and 20

yuan for older ones up to 18 months. The dairy company provides technical advice and inoculations. She was responsible for constructing a semi-covered pen and cuts the grass the calves eat. Between November, 1980 and the end of 1982 she raised 30 calves earning 1,000 yuan. Her family can keep the manure, which they use on the 0.4 hectare of farm land they contracted from the brigade, thus saving 50 yuan a year that would otherwise have been spent on chemical fertilizer. Three other brigade families also raise calves. With such small-scale farming out of stock the calves get good care — Luo feeds the small ones with rice flour gruel and covers them warmly in cold weather. This method has helped the dairy company expand its herds and over the past two years saved 100,000 yuan which it could invest for expansion of production.

ONE OF THE COMBINE'S STRONG POINTS is processing in its own plants, set up since its inception. This cuts costs, providing greater funds for wages and for expanding farm production. The nine food processing plants make 60 different products. Nine of them are on a list of 29 kinds of consumer goods that the city intends to develop in the coming years. New products which have been welcomed by cutomers include baby food, grape and orange wine and candied fruit. They are sold at the enterprise's 78 retail shops. Wu Yuexian, former head of the Chongqing Agricultural and Reclamation Bureau and now a leading figure in the combine, feels that Changjiang's most important strong point is that it has its own sales network. This is viewed as a complement to the state commercial units. The latter have played a leading role in developing production and providing supplies but cannot entirely serve the needs of China's present one billion consumers, he feels. Through their channels, fish caught on the state farms did not reach the consumer until two or three days later, and live fish were not sold at all. Better organisation under the combine brings fish to its retail outlets in the city within three or four hours.

As an innovation, the Changjiang has not yet won every heart. Some people, overlooking its advantages and viewing it as a competitor to the state network, have taken steps to block its progress. The combine, still geared to some extent to national and regional planning, over-fulfilled its 1981 tea quota set by the state. After putting aside enough for next year's market, it planned to sell to other provinces 130 tons of a high-grade tea which was a slow seller in Sichuan. This move was approved by the municipal government's planning committee, but the provincial unit concerned would not permit it. So 2 million yuan tied up in the tea, which could have been reinvested, lay idle. The problem is still waiting to be solved. *The Changjiang's three year plan for development, while designating its own farms as the main source or supply, calls for expanding links with more commune brigades*

and peasant families. It plans to establish fairly good sized milk, fruit, fish and tea production bases within this time. It will adopt a system of payment to them based on the income of the entire process from production to retail sale. This means the grower will share in the greater profits that normally come from processing and sales. Processing facilities will be expanded, and more retail shops added.

—China Reconstructs, April 1983



SPOTLIGHT

•Football •Netball •Rugger

FOOTBALL which is played by the not-so-affluent is certain to enjoy its best days when the big boost it gets from President Jayewardene bears fruit. The President who is no mean sportsman having distinguished himself at Royal College has promised to give football, a game which is comparatively inexpensive to promote, a big lift and its rightful place. President Jayewardene who was the chief guest at the Football Association Cup final at Longden Place recently was so taken up by the game and its growing popularity that he promised all help for its upliftment and development. Speaking at the conclusion of the Cup Final the President said, "A new lease has been given to the game and it must be helped and encouraged in its development. Hardwork and dedication are essential if the game is to reach international standards".

President Jayewardene also underlined the need for looking after the welfare of those actively engaged in the game—the players. Football is a game played all over the country. The game has continued to thrive and several have been the tournaments that have been conducted and promising players unearthed. But the game has not been able to make much headway and reach international standards because of the dearth of encouragement and guidance. *President Jayewardene who met football officials recently suggested to them to invite PELE the world famous Brazilian football star to visit Sri Lanka. PELE will be treated as a State Guest. The President also suggested that a Special Football Fund be started during PELE's stay here. The President promised to inaugurate the Fund.*

Those present at the discussions with the President were Mr. Vincent Perera, Minister of Sports and Parliamentary Affairs and Chief Government Whip, Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchchi, District Minister, Colombo, President of the Football Board, D. I. G. Navaratnam and other members of the Board, Ministry officials and Mr. J. Misra, Managing Director, Nestlé's Lanka Ltd. Other decisions taken at this meeting: President Jayewardene to be the Patron of the Board of Control for Football in Sri Lanka firm action to be taken against any dissident football groups that are acting contrary to the directions of the board; the Sports Minister and the Colombo District Minister to obtain suitable grounds in Colombo to house the Boards' Headquarters—Cambell Park was suggested as the most suitable venue.

A major obstacle that has always deprived the game from making progress was the infighting by those elected to govern and the dissident bodies who were always out to disrupt and stall plans that were being drawn up for the progress of the game. The game was flooded with aid and equipment when Mr. Burkhard Pape, the West German coach was here. And with most of the aid being squandered and with no chance of the game being improved the Minister of Sports had no alternative but to dissolve the Sri Lanka Football Federation and in its place appoint a Board of Control for Football in Sri Lanka headed by D. I. G. Navaratnam and an able band of officials. They are sparing no pains to give this poor man's game a big lift and its rightful place. PELE's presence will certainly be of great benefit to the game here.

THE MINISTER OF SPORTS, Mr. Vincent Perera really means business when it comes to performing his duties. The recent Sports bodies to come under the chopping block are the *Netball Federation* and the *Table Tennis Association* of Sri Lanka. From time immemorial the Netball Federation has been one of the most troublesome sports bodies. And its dissolution was only a matter of time. Over the years several allegations have been made against the Netball Federation. But surprisingly no action was taken. The Minister of Sports will earn the gratitude of all netballers and netball fans for the action he has taken in dissolving the Netball Federation. The new Netball Board will have as its head Anula Udugama, who accompanied the Sri Lanka netball team as the manager for the World Cup in 1963.

According to a spokesman from the Sports Ministry the failure of the Federation to hold its Annual General Meeting in time, infighting among the officials and the delay in sending the reports of activities were the reasons for the dissolution. It is reported that the AGN of the Federation which was scheduled to be held on March 26 was disrupted by infighting. It was also alleged that of the 13 associations affiliated to the Netball Federation only four had submitted their reports and this caused the delay in the Secretary

drawing up the final report. There were also heated arguments between factions fighting to find berths as officials for the World Cup tourney in June. It was also noted that only a single tourney was conducted by the Federation in the past year.

Of interest was also the cold shoulder treatment meted out to the experienced players like Ulrika Barr Kumarakulasinghe and Pushpa Navaratne who were overlooked from the squad in training for the World Cup. Subsequently they were recalled and made captain and vice captain respectively. The new Board appointed: Anula Udugama (President), Monica de Silva (Secretary, Sybil de Silva (Treasurer), Jennifer Ingleton, S.P. Perera, R. C. Perera and Lalitha Dissanayake. The immediate task of this new committee is to find Rs. 300,000 to send the team to the World Cup tourney to be held in Singapore. A sum of Rs. 25,000 from the President's Fund given to the Netball Federation has been handed over to the new Council. Pamela, Burhan, the Australian coach will arrive here on May 13 to take charge of the squad that is expected to tour Singapore. At the moment the squad is put through their paces by Cynthia Rasquinghe. The Table Tennis Association had five charges levelled against it by the Ministry and the answers given to the majority of them were unsatisfactory. The Minister had no alternative but to cancel its registration.

THE CLIFFORD CUP RUGBY tourney is in full swing and several interesting clashes have been witnessed. The most interesting of these matches being the Havelocks-Police whipped the former Triple title holders the Havelocks by 31 points to 13 at Havelock Park recently. The bone hard turf at Havelock Park was the cause of injuries to several players in this game with the home team suffering most and having five of their players leaving the field at various stages of the game. The final five minutes saw the Havelocks carrying on gallantly with only 12 players. The police who lost their first game to the Army made amends with a startling display of rugby that had the Havelocks at sixes and sevens.

With the tournament gathering momentum it is understood that the Sri Lanka Rugby Football Union have accepted the invitations from their foreign sides willing to ply here. Two teams are from Britain and one from Saudi Arabia. These teams will be here in August and September. Millhill School from England will be first here from August 7 to 12. The visitors will pay two games, the first against the Colombo schools and the other against an outstation schools team. Riyadh RUFU from Saudi will be here from September 15 to 23. They have requested that fixtures be arranged for them in three different parts of the country. The other team expected here is the Bridgend REC from England from September 21 to October 2. The Sri Lanka Rugby Football Union is hoping to conduct a Quadrangular tourney at the end

TRIBUNE, MAY 21, 1983

of the season. The Clubs expected to take part are the Colombo and Upcountry Clubs, Defence Service and another Club. The barbarians who are expected here will play a Sri Lanka XV on October 15.

ALLROUNDER

SPORTS CHRONICLE

May 2 - 7

MONDAY, MAY 2: Isipatana MV had a good start in their Inter-school rugby season when they completely outclassed Ananda College by 32 points (2 goals 5 tries) to nil at the CCC grounds on Saturday. Hebtulaboy's beat Dimo's by 6 runs in a cricket match played recently at St. Peter's College; Hebtullaboy 130 for 9 in 40 overs and Dimo's 124 all out in 32.5 overs. Ireland Jones House with 224 points became champions at the annual inter-house athletic meet of Hillwood College, Kandy held recently at the police grounds, Kandy; Naish House with 224 points and Bllerby House with 155 points were placed second and third respectively. Saunders skipper H. M. Mahindapalitha booted three goals to pilot Saunders to their second Win over Ratnam in a fortnight in the Police Invitation Soccer Tournament second semi-final at Police Park; Saunders beat Ratnams by 3 goals to one.

TUESDAY, MAY 3: Negombo Youth SC scuttled Navy Sea Hawks 5 - 1 in a V.A. Sugathadasa Memorial Tournament Football match at Police Park yesterday. R. Ibrahim (Jnr) put over two penalties and goalled a try by G. Dhonphiriwatte to give Kingswood a 12 - 3 victory over Zahira College Colombo in their rugby encounter on the Peradeniya Campus grounds yesterday. Second seed Ganendran Subramaniam won the Triple Crown at the Kandy Garden Club Tennis Championships held on Sunday; Subramaniam beat top seed Sriyan Senadhira 1 - 6 6 - 3, 9 - 7 to take the Singles Title combined with Senadhira to win, the Doubles Final 6 - 1, 6 - 4 from Panchan Navaratnam and Brian Pereira and won the boys (Under 18) Singles beating Navaratnam 6 - 3, 6 - 2. American Pam Shriver won her First Tennis Tournament for 17 months when she crushed compatriot Kathy Jlrden 6 - 2, 6 - 0 in the Final, of the Atlanta Women's Event yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4: Gamini MMV Bentota became champions with 559 points at the Bentara-Elpitiya Education Circuit (1) inter-school athletic meet held at the Gamini MV grounds recently; Gonagala MV was second with 491½ points and Elakaka MV third with 266½ points. Samagi Sports Club Kottegoda, emerged champions with 158 points at the annual inter-club sports meet of the Dickwella AGA's Division; Jolly Boys Sports Club, Dickwella North with 70 points was second and Suhada Sports Club of Dodampahala East with 63 points third. Nagalingam House won the overall championship with 407 points at the annual inter sports meet of Hindu

College Ratmalana, held recently on the college grounds. Abeyapura Sinhala Vidyalaya won seven titles in various games at the inter-schools sports competitions of the Sinhala Circuit held at the McHeyzer Stadium recently.

THURSDAY, MAY 5: Bentota Sports Club with 134 points emerged champions at the inter-club sports meet of Bentota AGA's division; Haburugala Sports Club and Hettigoda United Sports Club were placed second and third with 67 and 23 points respectively. Police SC beat Trinco Olympics by 2 goals to 1 in their V. A. Sugathadasa Memorial Trophy Football Knockout Tournament Second round match, played at the Police Park yesterday. The Sri Lanka Army boxers won ten events in the opening day of the Novices Boxing Meet conducted by the Amateur Boxing Association of Sri Lanka held at the Police Boxing Hall, Bambalapitiya on Tuesday. Gemunu and Tissa Houses shared the championship title with 254 marks each at the annual inter-house sports meet of Bandaranayake Maha Vidyalaya, Paigala held at the Vidyalaya grounds recently.

FRIDAY, MAY 6: Ajith Vasantha slammed a hurricane 252 in only 218 minutes to virtually assure Ceramics Corporation of their berth in the Nationalised Services B Division Cricket Final Ceramics 388 for 4 declared and Gas Co. 17 for 2 at close. Lake House beat Rupavahini 10/1 at table tennis at the Lake House Recreation Room. Teenager Janaka Biyanwila of Sri Lanka representing Bloomington North High School successfully defended his State diving title, becoming the first two-time State Champion in North India's swimming history. England left-hander David Gower hit a sparkling 81 yesterday as Leicestershire ran up a formidable 302 for three declared off 105.5 overs in their English Country Championship cricket match against Derbyshire.

SATURDAY, MAY 7: Royal scored a comfortable 32 points (4 goals and 2 tries) to 3 (a penalty) win over Ananda after leading 13 - 0 at half time in their rugby match played at Reid Avenue yesterday. St. Anthony's swamped Maliyadeva by 32 points (8 tries) to 3 (a penalty) in their rugby match played at Nittawela yesterday after leading 16 - 3 at half time. CR & FC beaten by Navy last week received another shock at Longden Place yesterday; Army pulled off a convincing 12 points (a goal, a goal and penalty) to 3 (penalty) victory after leading 3 - nil at half time in this Clifford Cup rugby match. Jupitors Negombo beat the Sri Lanka Army by two goals to nil in the V. A. Sugathadasa Memorial Trophy Football Tournament match played at the Police Park yesterday.

Tax Evasion

IS IT NOT TRUE that a front page story, prominently displayed in the *Daily News* of May 5, had come as a surprise to many people? That the story was under the headline: **BIGGIES NEXT IN TAX EVASION PROBE ? SEA STREET JITTER AFTER TAXMEN SWOOP ?** That the report read: "An Inland Revenue strike-force swooped down on Pettah's Sea Street on Tuesday and closely examined the books and stocks of the controlling sector of the country's gold and jewellery trade. It was one of the most thorough tax raids on the street, a Sea Street veteran said. A team about thirty taxmen, including some senior inland revenue staff, participated in this exercise which suggested that there is large scale tax evasion in the gold business. There was no formal comment on from the department of the actual results of the operation beyond a statement that the information obtained was being examined and evaluated."

THAT THIS RAID HAS COME AS A SURPRISE to the ordinary public which has for long been under the impression that the Inland Revenue Department went after only little fry with medium and small incomes which could not be hidden? That it is open secret that the big fish evaded tax easily? That the smugglers, gem merchants, narcotics operators, some big hoteliers, brothel keepers and also those who run well known bars and restaurants, were able to keep away from the prying eye of taxmen? That many of them are socialities who thinking nothing of spending a couple of thousand rupees at a five-star hotel every night or risk a couple of lakhs at a casino? That many of them openly boast that they do not pay tax and that they do not even have a file in the Inland Revenue Department? That ordinary people and the small fry from whom the last cent is squeezed out in Shylock style by Inland Revenue (with penalties and threats of being charged in court) openly say that the big fish (really big whales) go scot free because they are in cahoots with VIPs in high places? That there are stories about greasy palms and about other fringe benefits (week-ends in beach resorts and the like)? That most of the scandal stories may be fanciful concoctions of disgruntled minds but they arise only because it is an indisputable fact that a very large number of the big fish (especially the new rich) have not come within the ambit of the Inland Revenue department?

THAT IT MAY COME AS A MATTER OF CONSOLATION to our Inland Revenue bigwigs that such tax evasion is not peculiar to Sri Lanka alone? That the following extract under the headline PAC REPORT

VOICES CONCERN: 42 BIG PROFIT-MAKING FIRMS PAY NO TAXES published in a New Delhi daily provides an insight into this problem in neighbouring India: "A number of top companies in the private sector have been earning several crores of rupees as profits by either paying no taxes at all or paying nominal amounts under the cover of liberal statutory provisions, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament has observed. In its 143rd report related to corporation tax presented in Parliament on Friday by its chairman Satish A Agarwal, the PAC has mentioned some profit-making companies which at the same time reported no tax liability. Even during the 1981-82 assessment year, as many as 42 out of 76 highly profitable companies did not pay any tax or paid nominally. Quoting from a research study of 220 companies, the PAC said that the number of no-tax liability firms increased from 35 in 1979-80 to 49 in 1980-81. The number of companies in the effective tax rate of zero percent to 20 percent of the pretax profit also increased from 52 in 1979-80 to 71. The committee has discovered that the rates of tax have remained stationary despite the fact that the number of companies and the company assessments completed have been generally going up. The committee has referred to a statement made in the Lok Sabha on 22 October 1982 by the Minister of State for Finance and points out that the profits before tax of 20 big industrial houses during 1980 were Rs.544.24 crores, while their pre-tax profits for 1978 and 1979 were Rs.400.7 crores and Rs.515.52 crores respectively. This decline in tax collections cannot be attributed to decline in profits of companies, says the committee and goes on to emphasise that the total tax paid by the public sector undertakings during 1981-82 was Rs. 1,190.50 crores or 60.4 percent of the total corporation tax collections. The contribution made by the private sector companies is 'much less' than that made by the public sector. The committee has found that companies adopted various techniques of tax evasion and avoidance such as over-invoicing of export sales suppressing production and sales, making claims of 'bogus' agency commission payments, undervaluation of stock, forming personal trusts, floating jewellery or property companies, showing capital expenses as revenue expenses and transferring 'equity' share-holdings of companies, a group to investment companies' a 'triangular' arrangement." **That the time has come for the Government of Sri Lanka to prod the Department of Inland Revenue into making a through probe of the tax evasion not only by smugglers and the underground fraternity but also in the corporate private sector?**

x x x

Raw Materials Report

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